FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

FOREIGN.

The Geneva Arbitration.

ANOTHER SECRET SESSION.

Excitement in Parliament.

STATEMENTS IN BOTH HOUSES.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, June 26.—The tribunal of arbitration reassembled in the Hotel De Ville at eleven o'clock this morning, and remained in session until two o'clock this afternoon. Communications were made in close sitting, and secrecy was agreed to be preserved for another twenty-four hours. The tribunal adjourned until to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock, when a decisive and favorable communication is expected.

The arbitrators who were stopping at hotels have left them and gone to private apartments. The English representatives reached the sitting with a voluminous collection of papers, showing that a question of fact would succeed a question of form.

The arbitration, on quitting the Council, appeared in excellent humor, and were joking among themselves. During the session of the tribunal the telegraph was in requisition almost continually.

[Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

GENEVA, June 27.—It is believed by high authority that America will be non-suited on Palmer's motion on the indirect claims and not by the arbitrators' independent action.

Palmer leaves Geneva to-night, and Davis to-morrow. General Sherman went to Paris to-day.

[Special to the New York World.]

GENEVA, June 27.—The Board of Arbitration was in session two hours to-day, and then adjourned until Friday, when an official declaration will be given to the press. The delay was caused by England's desire for greater precision in the language respecting the indirect claims.

GENERAL SHERMAN AT GENEVA.

GENEVA, June 27.—Gen. Sherman was entertained at dinner to-day by Horace Rublee, Minister of the United States at Berne. The members of the Board of Arbitration were also invited, but owing to their meeting to-day they were unable to be present.

GENEVA, June 26.—General Sherman will remain a few days only in Geneva, when he goes to Berne, thence to France. Yesterday he visited Gen. Dufour, formerly commander of the Swiss army. Dufour asked Sherman if he came on account of the arbitration. The latter answered no, that he would leave that to lawyers, as the difference between the two countries was not in his province. Dufour asked if it would be settled. Sherman replied, "Yes; England must pay, and probably knows it."

LIEUTENANT GRANT.

Lieutenant Grant is at Zermall. Ex-Secretary Borie arrived yesterday.

ENGLAND.

EARL GRANVILLE MAKES A STATEMENT.

LONDON, June 27.—When the House of Lords assembled this afternoon there was a full attendance of Peers and visitors in the gallery, which was crowded. An announcement having been made that Earl Granville would make a statement relative to the Alabama claims arbitration. Shortly after the meeting of the House Earl Granville was introduced between the two Chancellors, and, after the disposition of some business relative to the Government unembarrassed during the negotiations relative to the indirect claims between the English and American Governments. He then stated he had just received a telegram from Geneva, wherein he was informed that the tribunal of arbitration no longer desired any secrecy during its deliberations.

Granville then proceeded to make the following statement: The board of arbitration under the treaty of Washington met at Geneva on the 15th inst. The agent of the United States presented a printed argument, referring to the points between his Government relied. The English agent presented a counter-case, but made a statement that whereas differences existed between the two Governments, England asked for an adjournment of the board. The United States agent was unable to consent. The tribunal adjourned until the 17th, and again until the 19th, the second time because the American representatives were still without instructions. At the meeting on the 19th inst. the arbitrators made statements on behalf of the respective Governments, carefully guarding themselves. The purport of their statement is that after a careful perusal of everything said by the representatives of the United States touching the indirect claims, the arbitrators are unanimously and decidedly concluded that said indirect claims do not constitute, upon principles of law, a good foundation for awards of damages between nations, and should be wholly excluded from consideration, and would have been so if it no disagreement had arisen as to the competency of the tribunal to decide therein. The arbitrators informed the agents of the United States of this decision. They asked Lord Tenterden what observations he had to make, and he replied "none." A similar question having been put to Mr. Davis, the American agent, he said he had no reply to make at present, and asked for an adjournment. An adjournment until the 26th was thereon agreed to by the arbitrators. But the Americans received instructions earlier than they expected, and the board was informed on Tuesday that the United States would further insist on the indirect claims before the tribunal, and that they might be excluded from all consideration.

At this point Earl Granville was interrupted with loud cheers from all parts of the house.

He continued: Lord Tenterden then asked for an adjournment of one day to allow him to obtain final instructions from London. At a meeting of the Board to-day England, on the notification of the withdrawal of the indirect claims, withdrew her request for a long adjournment, and the argument by the counsel on the details of the business before the Tribunal is now proceeding.

Lord Granville, amid continued and hearty cheering, concluded with an expression of the hope that the relations of the two great kindred nations would be harmonized and strengthened by the treaty of Washington.

After the excitement occasioned by the statement of Earl Granville had subsided, Lord Cairnes arose and congratulated the House on the favorable decision of the Tribunal of Arbitration. Had it, said he, been otherwise, the position of England would have been awkward.

Earl Granville denied that there was any ground for the insinuation indulged in by Cairnes.

Lord Buchurst announced that in view of the statement just made by Granville, he would withdraw the notice he had heretofore given of his intention to question the Government relative to the adjournment of the tribunal of arbitration.

GLADSTONE'S STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons Gladstone made a statement similar to that of Granville. In conclusion he said: I am at last permitted to say that the controversy between England and America relative to the indirect claims is ended.

The Premier was repeatedly interrupted by cheers, and when he finished the applause was long continued.

Gladstone also stated that he thought a short adjournment of the Tribunal was probable, in order to give the members an opportunity to consider the arguments of the British and American Governments.

Wyndham complained that for the sake of present temporary convenience, the Government had sacrificed the future rights of the country touching any kind of indirect claims.

Disraeli put the following question to Gladstone: Is the withdrawal of indirect claims by the American government limited to their consideration by the Geneva Tribunal only?

Gladstone, in reply, said the controversy between the two nations had been limited to the scope of arbitration on the basis of the Queen's speech at the opening of the present session of Parliament. The arguments of Great Britain from the beginning of the dispute were invariably that she could not consent to any award or proceedings by the tribunal of arbitration on indirect claims. Whether the American Government could receive these claims which were now relinquished was a point outside of the immediate issue in dispute for the last five months. If Disraeli meant whether America could raise them again under the treaty of Washington, he (Gladstone) answered unequivocally "no." America had not signified nor intimated any such idea. He believed there was a difference of opinion among the arbitrators and agents of the two Governments that the treaty of Washington was an effectual bar against the revival of indirect claims.

The announcement was received with great cheering.

In reply to an interrogatory of Muntz, Gladstone said the proceedings of the tribunal on all other matters connected with the treaty would probably be conducted exactly as though no controversy touching the indirect claims had ever arisen.

A special from Geneva contains the following: Lord Tenterden, the British agent, yesterday received the reply of his Government to the last dispatch received by Bancroft Davis from Secretary Fish. It is possible that the final settling of the tribunal will be held on Friday. Mr. Davis leaves Geneva for Paris on Friday evening, but contemplates returning to Geneva in a few weeks.

ARRIVED.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—The steamships Canada, Tasmania and Sedonia have arrived.

FRANCE.

GARDE REPUBLICAINE BAND TO VISIT CHICAGO.

The Garde Republicaine Band, now participating in the International Peace Jubilee at Boston, has been authorized by the President of France to visit Chicago.

GERMAN EVACUATION.

It is expected that Count Von Arnim and and President Thiers will, on Friday, sign a treaty providing for anticipating the time for the liberation of French territory from occupation by German troops. The result of the negotiations is to be communicated to the Assembly on Monday by the President, who will demand authority to conclude a loan to make the payments provided for in the treaty.

SPAIN.

CIRCULAR FROM ZORILLA.

MADRID, June 27.—Zorilla has addressed a circular letter to the Governors of the Spanish provinces, in which he says he relies upon the unswerving loyalty of the army and navy and citizen militia to combat the insurrection against the Spanish Government. He promises to govern the country strictly in accordance with the constitution, establish a system of trial by jury, abolish conscription and reorganize the army and navy, rendering them really national, and oppose all intolerance, and secure universal liberty of conscience, reduce the expenditures, increase the revenue and respect the rights of creditors of the State. He says the Government wishes, above all, to crush the Cuban insurrection and maintain the integrity of the National territory at any sacrifice, without making concessions repugnant to Spanish patriotism and honor. He announces that when the insurrection is vanquished, Spain will give the colonies the promised constitution and reforms.

WEST INDIES.

EXECUTION OF INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, June 26.—Two Cuban Majors were recently captured by one Gonzales and the Spanish troops whom he led to their camp, he recently having surrendered to the Spanish. Both Cuban officers were executed. Other Cuban officers have surrendered, and a band of sixty of them have gone on a raid against their former companions. The Cubans in Havana are much exercised at the defection of Gonzales and others.

DROUGHT.

There is much suffering on the island from the continued drought.

VALMASEDA'S RESIGNATION.

Valmaseda's resignation of the Captain-Generalship is not accepted by the Madrid authorities.

BY MAIL.

THE Internationale is again showing itself in force all over the continent.

SUICIDES once more prevail in France, epidemic as usual in that mercurial country.

GREAT BRITAIN and Ireland produced nearly £4,000,000 worth of metals and coals last year.

IT is reported that the Spanish Ministry have declared in favor of a separation of Church and State in Spain.

THE Edinburgh papers announce the death of Mr. and Mrs. Leech, the parents of the deceased artist, Mr. John Leech, of Punch.

LONDON police statistics show a force out of all proportion to that of any other city of Christendom. Its organization, however, is very thorough.

THE Levant *Times* says that Serkis Bey, the Sultan's architect, has been raised to the rank of Bala, a high grade held by very few Christian functionaries.

THE Duke de Montpensier has delared his purpose, at the proper time, to declare for a new King of Spain, in the person of Prince Alphonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella.

IN order to replace the military establishments at Strasburg and Metz, the French government have resolved to create establishments at Perpignan, Avignon and Quiberon, in addition to that at Rouen, which has already been decided upon.

THE well-known Lantern of Demosthenes in the park of St. Cloud, near Paris, destroyed by the Prussians during the war, is about to be rebuilt as before. It is the exact reproduction of a small marble edifice at Athens, purchased by the Capuchin monks, and casts of which had been brought to Western Europe.

THE library of the Industrial Museum at Brussels has been enriched, by an anonymous donor, with a thousand original illustrations, by the best artists, relating to the decoration, furniture, ironwork, and jewelry of the time of Louis XVI., besides 500 of the like relating to the minor arts of the periods of Louis XIII., Louis XIV., and Louis XV.

"A SOLICITOR" points out that in the London *Times* advertisement sheet of the 1st instant there are contained the particulars for sale of thirty-two valuable properties, consisting of land, besides many hundreds of houses. This the solicitor thinks deserves notice, as tending to show what small reason there is for complaining of obstacles to the dealing in land in England.

A CURIOUS discovery has just been made at the Charterhouse, in the shape of an autograph of Sir Henry Havelock (the Indian hero) when a boy at that school. It has on it the date of his leaving, and is inscribed on the inside of the lands behind the wainscot of his cupboard or locker, where the mice and rats have very kindly and considerately spared it for upwards of half a century.

SOME capitalists of Belgium have built an enormous hotel for the sole use of their employes. For about thirty-five cents a day, a man can get a comfortable room, good meals, only one of which, however, is of meat, and a certain amount of washing during the week. It is as yet uncertain whether the experiment will succeed. Whether or not it will directly, it will certainly do so indirectly, by making the men more efficient, and by creating strong bonds of union between them and their employers.

BOSTON

The Musical Jubilee—The Peabody Fund.

BOSTON, June 27.—The Coliseum to-day contained about 20,000 people, besides the chorus. The programme was one of the best of the week. The French, English and German bands were the great features. Strauss was dispos*ed* to *encores*. The enthusiasm over their popular responses was intense. Strauss was indisposed, but assumed his place, and led the waltz and polka, which created great enthusiasm. Greeley is expected to-morrow.

Gilmore's benefit occurs on Saturday afternoon, when an extra programme will be in order. The German band will give a concert to-night.

THE PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund reassembled to-day, when the general agent, Rev. Barnes Sears, presented his annual report, in which he says: The general aspect of education in the South has undergone no material change during the year. Great progress was made in the cities, and in the towns, but various causes have been in operation in several States to hinder a corresponding action. The experiment of free schools for the colored part of the community is yet entirely cleared away the doubts and removed the opposition that have existed, but the principal agents in carrying into effect this great public measure have had a sufficient degree of success to be unending, although the cheapening education, and thus awakening general interest and winning popular favor to strengthen their confidence and place them and their enterprise beyond fear of failure. Mr. Sears stated that donations were not made to regard to the aid rendered, Rev. Mr. colleges, academies or any private, sectarian or charity schools. For well regulated public free schools continued about ten months in the year, and having a regular attendance of not less than one hundred pupils, averaging eighty-five per cent, we pay three hundred dollars; for one hundred and fifty pupils, averaging eighty-five per cent., we pay four hundred and fifty dollars; for two hundred pupils, averaging eighty-five per cent., we pay six hundred dollars; for two hundred and fifty pupils, averaging eighty-five per cent., we pay eight hundred dollars; for three hundred pupils, averaging eighty-five per cent., we pay one thousand dollars; for colored schools, two-thirds of the above named rates are paid at present. In all other respects the regulations are the same as for white schools. The appropriations made to the schools in the several States from the fund are all conditional, and most of them have been already paid, the terms having been complied with. The total amount appropriated since the last meeting on the 18th of February, 1871, is $141,550. The amount contributed by the people themselves in connection with these donations, is probably not less than $100,000.

President Grant was present at the meeting. He left this evening for New York.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Ex-Congressman Hascall died in Rochester, New York, on Thursday.

—Ullman's distillery at Baltimore was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $60,000.

—President Grant and family and Senator Wilson were in New York on Thursday.

—The Indians threaten trouble in the Sevier region, and the Mormons and miners are armed for protection.

—David Murphy, for the murder of Daniel Barny, in New York, last April, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of August.

—The *Daily Utah Mining Journal*, an evening paper, had its first issue Wednesday evening at Salt Lake. It will be the organ of the Gentiles.

—W. A. Bartlett, of Chicago, delivered an address before the College of Literature of Cornell University. It was the finest literary effort of the week.

—Dalsin, the gambler, was shot Wednesday night at Salt Lake by a gentleman named Obey. The preliminary examination was postponed until to-morrow.

—Frank Milton, agen sixteen, fell off a log as he was going into the Wabash river at Terre Haute to bathe on Thursday night, and was drowned before aid could reach him.

—On Thursday there was an insurrection among the convicts in the State Prison at Auburn, New York. The military were called on, but the revolt was suppressed without their assistance.

—The Lindell Hotel in St. Louis, is to be rebuilt. Work will commence immediately, and it is expected the building will be ready for occupany in eighteen months. It will be a mammoth structure.

—A little boy named Galli Miller, aged eleven years, son of R. B. Miller, of the firm of Finch, Linde & Miller, of Milwaukee, was drowned on Thursday afternoon while bathing in in the river.

—W. F. Storey, editor of the Chicago *Times*, while attempting to get on the train at Springfield, Illinois, to go to Chicago, yesterday, slipped and fell fracturing his right leg. He received medical attention at once, and was then taken home in the train.

—William Stewart McClellan, formerly a lawyer of West Chester, New York, and agent for the New York and New Haven Railroad, who absconded from that place thirteen months ago after embezzling over six thousand dollars of the Company's money, was arrested at Memphis last evening by Deputy Sheriff H. B. Ford, of West Chester, who has been hunting McClellan ever since his flight, having chased him through the Canadas, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Little Rock, until yesterday he found him here engaged in the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, under the name of Stewart. Ford left this morning with the prisoner for West Chester.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Democratic Convention.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—The Democratic Convention assembled at two o'clock, and at half-past two was called to order by the temporary Chairman. The building was filled by delegates and spectators, there being between four and five thousand people present. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President, Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, of Columbus, and a number of Vice Presidents; for Permanent Secretary, E. C. Baldwin, of Clark county, and a number of assistants. The committee also reported the following order of business: Nominations of candidates for Secretary of State, Judge of Supreme Court, member of the Board of Public Works, four delegates at large to the National Convention at Baltimore, and four alternates. The report of the committee was accepted, and a committee appointed to notify Mr. Jewett of his election. When Mr. Jewett appeared he was received with enthusiastic applause, and on being introduced he made a brief address.

The report of the Committee on Credentials reported that every county in the State was represented except Greene county, and that there were no contests. The report was accepted.

The President here read the following telegram from the Illinois Democratic State Convention: "The Democrats of Illinois greet the Democracy of Ohio, and instruct her delegates to vote for Greeley and Brown, and strike hands with all Liberal Republicans." The reading of the telegram was received with cheers. The following reply was returned: "The Democracy of Ohio send greeting to their brethren of Illinois. They have just adopted, in one of the largest conventions ever held in Ohio, resolutions affirming the Cincinnati platform, and requesting our delegates to the Baltimore Convention to vote for Greeley and Brown."

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, By the Democrats of Ohio in Convention assembled, that the platform of principles adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, together with the clear interpretation of the same enunciated in the letter of Horace Greeley accepting the nomination of that Convention for the office of President of the United States, affords common ground upon which liberal men of all political parties can consistently unite in opposition to the present administration and its attendant official corruption.

Resolved, That our delegates, this day chosen to represent us in the National Democratic Convention to assemble in Baltimore, are requested to vote for the nomination of Greeley and Brown as our candidates for President and Vice President.

A motion to lay the resolutions on the table was negatived, and the resolutions were adopted.

The following nominations were then made: Secretary of State, General A. Mitey, of Wooster; Judge of Supreme Court, J. D. Green, of Franklin county; Member of the Board of Public Works, J. B. Riley, of Licking county. Delegates were appointed to the Baltimore Convention.

A meeting of delegates at the Kennard House is called for to-night. A resolution returning thanks to the citizens of Cleveland for the manner in which the delegates were received and entertained was unanimously adopted.

Hon. David Davis' Refusal of the Labor Reform Nomination.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The following is a copy of the letter sent by Hon. David Davis to the President of the Columbus Convention declining the nomination:

Bloomington, June 24, 1872.—To Hon. E. M. Chamberlin, President of the Columbus Convention, Boston, Mass.—My Dear Sir: The National Convention of Labor Reformers on the 22d of February last, honored me with a nomination as their candidate for the Presidency. I then regarded that movement as the initiation of a policy and purpose to unite the various political elements in a compact opposition, consented to the use of my name before the organization, and accepted the distinguished criticism of New York was nominated. Under these circumstances I deem it proper to retire absolutely from the Presidential contest, and thus leave the friends who were generous enough to offer me their voluntary support, free to obey their convictions of duty, unfettered by any supposed obligations. Sympathizing earnestly with all just and proper measures by which the condition of labor may be elevated and improved, I am with great respect,

Your fellow citizen,
DAVID DAVIS.

Virginia Conservative Convention.

RICHMOND, June 27.—The State Conservative Convention met at noon to-day in the theatre, and was called to order by R. T. Daniel, chairman of the State Central Committee. Ex-Gov. Wm. Smith was chosen temporary chairman. Gov. Smith briefly addressed the Convention on the business before them. To the surprise of many who anticipated that the Governor would be uncompromisingly Democratic and anti-Greeley, he inclined to the belief that it considered it the duty of the Democratic party to preserve its organization intact, yet he saw no other hope of defeating the present administration than by seeking a union of those who opposed the party on past issues, but were in harmony with it on questions of the day. A committee on permanent organization was then appointed.

The Committee on Organization reported John Goode as permanent President, and a Vice President from each Congressional district. The report was adopted. On taking the chair, the President was outspoken in declaring for Greeley and Brown and the Cincinnati platform.

Grant and Wilson in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—A call was issued and read in the various colored churches last Sunday for a Grant and Wilson ratification meeting at the Beale street Colored Baptist Church last night, but when the leaders of the movement and friends arrived, the officers of the church flatly refused to allow the building to be used for that purpose. After considerable delay the hall of the Sons of Ham was obtained. The meeting was organized by selecting L. W. Marshall, colored, as chairman. Very few whites were in attendance, except Postmaster Deloach and District Attorney Henry Barbour Lewis. The two last named gentlemen addressed the meeting at considerable length in advocacy of the Philadelphia nominees, and were followed by Edward Shaw, of Philadelphia. The principal the main point of whose discourses was that the blacks should have equal distribution of offices. Resolutions endorsing Grant and Wilson were adopted without a dissenting voice, and the meeting then adjourned.

Preparing for the Baltimore Convention

BALTIMORE, June 27.—A Resident Committee was appointed to make arrangements for the approaching National Democratic Convention last night, with John W. Davis as Chairman. At the Grand Opera House, banners, with the coats of arms of the States, will be suspended, and the seats of delegates will be designated by silk markers. Three thousand feet of evergreens will be distributed around the dress circle and galleries. Arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the press will be complete, and every facility extended to its members. Two hundred reporters' desks will be provided. One entrance of the Opera House will be set apart exclusively for the delegates and the other for visitors. There will be a ratification meeting in Monument Square on the night of the last day of the Convention.

Politics in North Carolina.

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 27.—Judge Settle, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, addressed the citizens of Caswell county, at Yanceyville, on Saturday. Some of his opponents attempted to stop his speaking. They went on the stage and threatened him if he continued his speech. He defied them, and by his resolute manner he prevented them from using personal violence. Others of his opponents insisted on a fair hearing. This brought on a general fight among the anti-Grant men, in which rotten eggs were thrown at the American flag, with the names of Grant and Wilson and Settle printed upon it. The Judge finally made his speech. Yanceyville is the place where Senator Stevens was murdered three years ago by the Ku Klux Klan.

Illinois Congressional Convention.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The Republican Congressional Convention in the Fourth District of Illinois to-day nominated General Stephen A. Hurlburt. The district is at present represented by General Farnsworth, who was a candidate for re-nomination, and who, it is reported, will now be the candidate of the coalition Democratic and Liberal Republicans.

Grant and Wilson Ratification Meeting.

DETROIT, June 27.—Senators Logan and Ferry addressed a large and enthusiastic Grant and Wilson ratification meeting at the Opera House to-night.

TITUSVILLE.

The Editorial Excursion.

TITUSVILLE, June 27.—The Pennsylvania Editorial Association, after their adjournment at Erie, made an excursion to-day into the oil region, visiting Oil City and other points of interest. In the afternoon they returned to Titusville, where they were met by a delegation of citizens with carriages. This evening they are entertained at the Oil Creek House of this city with a ball and banquet at the Parker Opera House. The guests are in fine spirits and greatly appreciate the hospitalities extended to them.

MEMPHIS.

Respited—Rival Gas Companies.

MEMPHIS, June 27.—Gov. Brown has granted Dan Smith, sentenced to be hung to-morrow, a respite till the 2d of August, when he will be hung at the same time when Early Eason and John White.

RIVAL GAS COMPANIES.

The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the case of the rival gas companies of this city, setting forth that the old company has no exclusive right to make and sell gas. In regard to the question of damages, amounting to over $300,000, a new trial was ordered.

TOLEDO.

New Hotel.

TOLEDO, O., June 27.—The new hotel, the Boody House, was to-day opened to the public. The building is one of the largest and finest of its kind in the west, and has been named in honor of Hon. Azariah Boody, President of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad. The proprietors are Shears and Graff, the former recently of the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, and the latter of the Junction House, Lafayette, Ind.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

The Alabama Claims.

STOKES' TRIAL.

The Testimony of Witnesses.

THE LABOR REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, June 27, 1872.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

The *Herald's* Geneva special of last night states that the members of the Tribunal are less reticent, and yesterday communicated the fact that at the meeting of the Court to-day (Thursday) the business will be in such a position that the arbitrators are expected to give a positive decision favorable to the preservation of the treaty. All representatives are in excellent spirits, and it is confidently expected that the result of to-day's sitting will be satisfactory. It is believed that a declaration will be made to-day to the Tribunal that both governments have discovered a common ground of agreement. The British messenger brought dispatches to Lord Tenterden of importance. The representatives of both America and England visited each other yesterday, and so far agreed upon the business to be brought before the Court to-day, that it should not be delayed in consequence of any misunderstanding or request for time for reference to home governments. Both sides have absolute confidence in the impartiality of the Tribunal.

Washington dispatches state that Bancroft Davis telegraphed to the State Department yesterday that he had, on Tuesday, submitted the instructions sent him last Monday, to the Board of Arbitration, namely: The United States insisted upon the arbitrators considering all claims presented by the United States, but was undecided upon the amount due the United States for the alleged violation of the rules of neutrals during the war. Lord Tenterden replied that the British government had instructed him to dispute the statement of the American agent, claiming that England had acted upon the demand of the United States for the award of a gross sum, and disputed the claim for money on account of the depreciation of gold, owing to the prolongation of the war, and other indirect claims. Lord Tenterden further contended that if England was in any way culpable, her Commissioners had already expressed regret, which regret is recorded in the Treaty; but if the United States still insisted upon money awards for indirect claims, then Lord Tenterden interposes the objection that the Tribunal is not empowered to decide anything but the amount due by her to the United States for the violation of the rules of neutrality agreed upon in the sixth article of the Treaty. Lord Tenterden contended that he must submit the American agreement to his government before assenting to the Tribunal proceeding, and asked an adjournment until Thursday.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

The hearing of the witnesses in the Stokes case began this morning. The Court of Oyer and Terminer was densely crowded. Several ladies were in the Court room, among them Mrs. Fisk in deep mourning. Mrs. Fisk was identified that he was at the Grand Central Hotel the 6th of January, the day on which Fisk was shot; he heard the shot fired and saw Fisk after he was wounded, then heard somebody say, "That is the man that shot him;" then recognized Stokes as the man so pointed out. A model of the entrance and the hall-ways of the hotel are being used at the trial.

The first important witness called in the Stokes case was Francis Curtiss, of Boston, who testified to hearing pistol shots. He went immediately to the head of the stairs and found Fisk on the stairs and heard Fisk ask "Will any one protect me?" Mr. Curtiss replied, "I will." He then went to Fisk's aid, asking "Is this you," Colonel Fisk responding "I am shot." Curtiss helped him up stairs. Fisk pointed to his arm and abdomen, saying he was shot in those localities. Curtiss then took Fisk into a room and sat on a lounge with him. Heard all that was said.

Objection was raised to witness telling what was said. Capt. Byrne asked Fisk if Stokes was in the hall. Fisk said he was. He recognized him. Fisk answered "Yes; that is the man who shot me? Take him out."

The third witness was Peter Coughlin, a servant of the hotel, who testified to having shots and seeing Stokes at the head of the stairs and Fisk laying at the bottom with two or three people assisting him up.

Joseph Chandler testified. Was in Fisk's office in the Opera House on the day of the shooting, and saw Stokes drive across the avenue at 3.30 P. M., and look in at the window where Fisk was standing. Stokes was driving in the direction of Jersey City.

Patrick Hart, a servant at the hotel, testified to hearing shots and seeing Fisk laying at the foot of the stairs.

Thomas Hart, doorman of the hotel, testified that Fisk entered the hotel at five minutes of four o'clock on the 6th of January, saw Fisk coming up the stairs; saw Stokes on the landing, coming along in a stealthy manner, slightly stooping and walking lightly. Stokes walked to the head of the stairs, heard him say "Now I have got you;" then drew a pistol, and resting his hand on the bannister, fired one shot, at which Fisk staggered. Stokes then fired a second shot, and Fisk threw up both hands, exclaiming, "Oh! oh! oh! don't!" and slid down to the bottom of the stairs. Stokes then turned towards the main entrance, and in passing witness said "Somebody has been shot there, and you ought to be attended to." Witness replied, "Yes, and you are the man who shot him." Witness followed Stokes and saw him throw something away.

Cross examination did not alter Hart's evidence.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Several people had their pockets picked in the great crowd at Stokes' trial to-day. Stokes manifested considerable interest in the evidence given.

THE LABOR STRIKES.

The confectioners, silver workers, harness makers, and tin and sheet iron workers are preparing to strike. The tin strikers number 1,000 men who refused to strike, last night, on Fourth avenue, but were dispersed by the police.

A contract for building thirty-six locomotives in Paterson has been canceled, owing to the strikers. The manufacturers are still firm in resisting the demands of the men.

The Iron Molder's League distributed three thousand dollars among the strikers yesterday.

At a meeting of the metal workers to-day, one Mr. Pepper addressed them, urging them to accept the eight hours proposition of the Arbitration between them and the employers, and if the employers did not agree to that, then not to surrender. He claimed to be a representative of the Bureau of Emigration.

There have been several strikes of cabinet makers and carpenters in several shops, owing to misunderstandings.

The men of Howe's Sewing Machine factory voted to-day to accept the strike.

MATTERS IN MEXICO.

A special from Matamoras states that the revolutionary General, Trevino, is reorganizing his forces at Monterey. Several places in Nuevo Leon have pronounced against the revolution. Revallas expects to move against Monterey with the government forces in a few days. The rumor is current that a large body of revolutionists are moving on Matamoras.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

The case of Sadie Williams, who sues Mark Pomeroy for breach of promise, was argued today, on a demurrer to a plea of not guilty to a declaration of marriage instead of denying the allegation. Decision reserved.

MURPHY, THE MURDERER.

After the sentence of death was pronounced on Murphy, the murderer, his counsel obtained a stay of proceedings from the Supreme Court.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Tinacria, from Glasgow, has arrived.

ST. LOUIS.

Redistricting Bill Agreed to—Impeachment Court Dissolved—Tremendous Storm.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Both houses passed the redistricting bill as agreed to by the Conference Committee.

IMPEACHMENT COURT DISSOLVED.

The impeachment trial Judge Lucas, which has been in progress before the Senate for some days past, was terminated to-day by the withdrawal of the charges by the managers, and the court was dissolved.

TREMENDOUS STORM.

A tremendous rain and hail storm passed over the city between one and five o'clock this morning, doing much damage to crops in the vicinity. One woman was killed in bed. Considerable damage was done to several unfinished buildings in the city and to crops in the country. All small streams are much swollen, and there is some detention to railroad trains, but no serious damage to roads is as yet reported.

CINCINNATI.

Ohio River Improvement—Fire Among Pyrotechnics.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 27.—The Ohio River Improvement Commissioners held another session this morning, and after the adoption of a series of resolutions looking to the preparation of material by the consideration of the commissioners at the next meeting, adjourned to meet in Cincinnati on September 18th. A resolution was adopted urging upon the officers the importance of using all the appropriation made for the improvement of the Ohio River at the last session of Congress for the removal of obstructions and the improvement of navigation.

FIRE AMONG PYROTECHNICS.

Diehl's Pyrotechnic Works on Mount Adonis, were burned this afternoon. The magazines were saved. Only one person sustained any injury. This was slight. There were a few minor explosions, but no serious damage resulted therefrom.

THE CAPITAL.

Government Losses.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1872.

GOVERNMENT LOSSES.

It appears that during three years there have been lost to the Government in the Customs Department $28,000 out of $553,000,000 of collections.

The losses to creditors through the insolvency of national banks for three years have been five dollars and thirty-seven cents in every one hundred thousand dollars during eleven years.

The books of the Treasury show money entries amounting to $55,104,232,284, and losses averaging one dollar in every one million. In the Internal Revenue Department during three years the losses have been a fraction less than two in every ten thousand dollars.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

Official information has been received here from Geneva that the British Government having accepted the declaration of the arbitrators that claims for indirect damages not involving money consideration are not a subject for consideration by them, Lord Tenterden formally withdrew his motion for the adjournment of the Tribunal, and then filed the British argument. Now that the indirect claims have been disposed of to the satisfaction of the Government, the other business before the Tribunal will be considered.

PATENT OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed J. C. Woodward, of Iowa, principal Examiner of the Patent Office, *vice* Dr. Sturgis, deceased; J. E. M. Bowen, First Assistant Examiner of Interference, and M. S. Hopkins, First Assistant Examiner of Trade Marks.

DR. HOUARD'S CASE.

All doubts about the release of Dr. Houard are now at rest. A telegram received to-day at the Spanish Legation from Madrid states that the matter has been satisfactorily arranged.

THE GREEK CONVICTS.

M. Botassi, the Greek Consul at New York, in behalf of his Government, officially denies that any convicts have been sent to New Orleans.

BANKING.

The Citizens National Bank of Mankato, Minnesota, capital $10,000, has been officially recognized.

SPORTING.

Trotting at Prospect Park, N. Y.

NEW YORK, June 27.—There was a trotting match at Prospect Park fair grounds for a purse of $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, divided as follows: $2,250 to the first, $1,250 to the second, $1,000 to the third, and $500 to the fourth. The entries were Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Henry, and American Girl. American Girl was withdrawn, being lame.

In the first heat, after five or six false starts, the horses got off on even terms. At the quarter pole Maid led Lucy a length, the latter being a length ahead of Henry. At the half-mile pole, which was reached in 1:09¾, the horses preserved the same relative distance, but shortly afterwards Henry was on even terms with Lucy, and for some distance the second and third horses were lapped, Maid easily preserving the lead. Before the three-quarter pole was reached in 1:41, Henry had passed Lucy and kept his position until within a short distance of the stand, when Lucy, by a sudden burst of speed, won the second position by a short head, Maid taking the heat passing under a hand pull, three lengths ahead of Lucy; time, 2:17¾.

Second heat.—There were again five or six false starts, but at last the horses got off on even terms. The Maid was first to reach the quarter pole, which was reached in 34 seconds, was two lengths ahead of Lucy, Henry bringing up the rear. Half way to the half mile pole Lucy broke badly, and was passed by Henry, who in turn broke, and Maid was passed thereby. The half mile pole was passed by Goldsmith Maid in 1:08, four lengths ahead of Lucy, with Henry third. Maid increased her lead to five lengths at the three-quarter pole in 1:42½, where Henry, who had improved his position, led Lucy by about three lengths. The latter again put steam on, and at the quarter pole of the mile was two lengths ahead of Henry, Maid again winning the heat, three lengths in advance of Lucy; time, 2:16.

The third heat was a square trot by all the horses from end to end. Maid led Lucy one length at the quarter poll in thirty-four seconds, the latter being two lengths in front of Henry at the half-mile pole, accomplished in 1:08. Maid preserved her distance from Lucy, while the latter led Henry three lengths. At the three quarter pole in 1:43 Maid was three lengths in advance, while Henry was four lengths behind Lucy. The Maid finally won easily by four lengths, Lucy taking the second place by four lengths; time 2:17¾. Summary—Goldsmith Maid, 1 1 1; Lucy, 2 2 2; Henry, 3 3 3; time as above.

ALBANY.

The Court of Impeachment.

ALBANY, June 27.—The Senate met this morning and continued the case of Judge McCunn. Testimony was taken for the defense. Several witnesses were examined relative to McCunn's action in the Buringer and other cases.

The final disposition of Judge McCunn's case will be announced to-morrow. The charges against Judge Curtis will be next considered by the Senate.

It is stated Judge Prindle's impeachment will be tried before the Senate to-morrow, after which Judge Curtis' case will be tried.

In the testimony to-day before the Senate, Mr. Laroque testified that Judge McCunn had appointed Mr. Barr receiver of $16,000 in gold belonging to the Fountains which had been deposited with Belmont, and no one now knew where the money had gone to.

UTICA.

Hamilton College Commencement—A Victim of the Chicago Fire.

UTICA, N. Y., June 27.—Hamilton College commencement occurred to-day at Clinton. The baccalaureate degree of LL. D. was conferred on D. D. Pratt, of Indiana.

A VICTIM OF THE CHICAGO FIRE.

Samuel Curtiss, of Chicago, killed himself at Hamilton this morning. Cause—partial insanity, the result of losses by the great fire.

PERSONAL.

LIVINGSTONE ought to advertise for a situation —two dollars a day and found.

They expect Vice-President Colfax to help them on the "Fourth" at Kalamazoo, Michigan.

IF Boston does not thrash those New York musical critics, our revolutionary fathers have died in vain.

A MEMBER of Parliament, a British General, and several other distinguished Englishmen are visiting in Lake George.

JOE JEFFERSON is confined in a dark room, at Hoboken, New Jersey, and the danger of losing his eye-sight is passed away.

GEN. SHERMAN has arrived in Geneva, and Lieut. Frederick D. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant were to-day married at 4 P. M.

ELIZABETH MALLETT published the first newspaper printed in England, in 1702. Luckily for her, she was not mistaken for a Hammercian.

DR. GEO. B. LORING, of Massachusetts, is to deliver the address at the next Commencement of the Maine State Agricultural College, which takes place in the first week in August.

TROCHU charged Eugene, in his late speech of self-defense, with being the corrupter of France, and the author of the Franco-Prussian war. But that is too much. It is robbing Bismarck.

TAINE says some very nice things about the freshness and modesty of the English girls, and one thing especially that all American mothers should hear, which is as follows: "Girls may be endure exercise like their brothers; with flowing locks, at six years. They ride on horseback and take long walks. Active life in

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

JOSIAH KING.....H. M. LONG,
T. P. HOUSTON.....N. P. REED,
KING, REED & CO., Proprietors.

Terms for 1872.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$10 00
Do for 6 months.....5 00
Do for 3 months.....2 50
Do for 1 month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.
Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1872

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JARTARNPT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
ATTORNEY GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL PODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, [illegible];
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, [illegible];
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming;
WILLIS DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. [illegible], Jefferson;
ALKEN, Erie.

COUNTY.

SENATORIAL DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. MCCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. W. MCKNIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
BY THE CAMPBELL [illegible].
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Rostraver.
J. C. NEWMEYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. MCCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH B. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES MCCUNNELL, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, THOMAS HOWARD.

FILTHY.

The water we are compelled to drink is absolutely unfit to scrub a floor with, not to speak of pouring it down our throats. There is an oily scum upon its surface as we draw it from the hydrant, and it is floating full of dirty settlings, bits of straw and other filthy looking particles. If the Superintendent of the Water Works will call at our sanctum, we will convince him of the truth of what we say. We do not know whether our hydrant is an exceptional one; we do know its water is unfit for the stomach, and we demand that its quality be improved in some way. We pay a heavy water tax, and, in common with the general public, are entitled to *clean* water for drink and cooking purposes. This thing has been quietly endured long enough; it is high time a remedy is applied, and we call upon the proper authorities to attend to it, and in the name of the public demand that the Water Committee of Councils look into the matter. We hear complaints daily, we are compelled to use the *dirty* water, and are taxed for it; we therefore demand the attention of our authorities.

BONDS Frankfort at 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼@113¾.

THE Liberal-fusion campaign didn't open very brilliantly in St. Louis. An election was held in one of the wards of the city on Tuesday last for a member of the school board. On a square issue the Republicans elected their candidate over the Democrats and Liberals by a majority of three hundred. This is only a "straw," but it has given the Republicans of St. Louis much encouragement.

[illegible] occurs in North Carolina [illegible] General Grant 13,136 majority; in [illegible] Democratic majority of 4,995; and in [illegible] on the Constitutional Convention, a Republican majority of 9,345. This was the largest vote ever polled in the State. In the present Congress, North Carolina has two Republicans and five Democrats. The Republican candidate for Governor is Tod R. Caldwell, who succeeded on the impeachment of Governor Holden. His opponent is Augustus S. Merrimon. Among the Democratic candidates for Congress is ex-Governor Vance who was elected to the United States Senate, but not having his disabilities removed did not take his seat. At the closing hours of the last session, Congress relieved him, and he was put on the track for political preferment instanter.

THE sixteenth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Editorial Association is being held in the city of Madison. It is composed of some of the most vigorous minds of the west, and is a power in the State. Mr. Charles Seymour, of the La Crosse *Republican*, known to some of our readers as a talented writer and advocate of protection, is the President of the Association. The exercises were of an interesting character, and the re-union and festivities especially enjoyable. The latter included an excursion to Baraboo (not the one in India), one to Devil's lake, (these fellows are "taking time by the forelock"), yachting, shell racing, receptions, speeches, songs, etc. Governor Washburn entertained the members of the Association one of the evening's of the session, and altogether a fine time was had. Why our old friend Lute Taylor was not there this time, we are at a loss to know. Can brother Seymour inform us?

OUR Dublin correspondent the other day gave an interesting account of the excitement created in Ireland by the decision of Chief Justice Keogh in the Galway contested election case for a seat in Parliament, and especially by the remarks of the Chief Justice from the bench, assailing the part taken by Catholic clergy in influencing the result. By the last foreign mail we learn that in consequence of the ill feeling and rancor exhibited towards him, the Chief Justice has been obliged, from fear of assassination, to leave Ireland. He was guarded on his way to the steamboat at Dublin by the police. It is said he will retire from the bench on a full pension, and after a short seclusion enter Parliament as the representative of some English constituency. He has been himself in office many times. Judicial honors in Ireland are sufficiently spiced with danger to make the ermine an uncomfortable garment.

CONGRESS at its late session made an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars to test the use of compressed air as a motor, by laying a pneumatic tube from the Capitol Building to the Government Printing Office, a distance of half a mile, through which articles will be conveyed in hollow spheres. This idea is claimed as his own by Mr. Albert Brisbane, and the experiment is to be made under his direction. He is now maturing his plans, and has decided upon a tube to be laid at once, that will allow spheres two and a half feet in diameter to pass through it. The invention does not belong to Mr. Brisbane by any means, although he may have made some improvements in the application of the principle. In London, for several years, the pneumatic dispatch has been used to transport mails to and from the General Post Office and the railway stations. Mr. Brisbane has a theory that railroads may be superceded by this invention, and if his Washington experiment shall prove a success, he will apply for Government aid for the construction of a pneumatic dispatch line from Washington to Baltimore, for the carriage of mails with the speed of lightning. Eventually, he insists, it will be used as the great motor for the transportation of freight to and from the most distant points in the country. This reads a little wild, but the development of the resources of electricity since Prof. Morse got an appropriation of a few thousand dollars for a telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington, is a warning against the use of the word visionary in connection with the application of any newly discovered principle in science.

THE Philadelphia nominations were made by both Republicans and Democrats on Tuesday. The Republicans adopted the popular vote system, and on county and judicial officers the vote polled, estimating for wards not returned, was in excess of 30,000, or about half the vote cast for General Grant in 1868. The county and legislative ticket is regarded as very strong. The *Press*, with its chronic disposition to bolt and find fault, says the ticket "is much better than the party has had a chance to vote for for several years," and that "the general verdict upon the day will be a favorable one." In the first district (Randall's) for Congress, David F. Houston was renominated, and in the second, third, fourth and fifth, Messrs. O'Neill, Myers, Kelly and Harmer, the present efficient and able representatives, were again placed in nomination, and will be re-elected. The Democrats renominated Sam. J. Randall in the first district, which is regarded as his special property. They made no nominations in the second and fourth districts, but in the third put up Mr. Herman Vogelbach. In the other districts they resolved to Micawberize and wait for "something to turn up." In the first Senatorial district, the Republicans nominated James B. Alexander, and the Democrats renominated Col. Dechert. The Democracy of the third legislative district, in the interest of reform and pure morality, again put up honorable Sam. Josephs, of immaculate and spotless fame, as their candidate for the House of Representatives, on which auspicious result the *Post* should mount its rooster at once, for Josephs is the chief shanghai of its flock.

THE *World*, in a labored endeavor to answer its own question whether the Baltimore Convention "will act with wisdom or folly," says it cannot be counted on to support a bolt from the decision of that body unless there should "arise a chance for a successful bolt," which it promises to zealously co-operate with. The reasoning of the *World* that Greeley, if nominated at Baltimore, will not receive anything approaching the unanimous support of its party, is embodied in this extract:

Under ordinary circumstances, a control of the party machinery is equivalent to a control of the full party vote. It is commonly assumed that, when a nomination is once made, all Democrats will give it a hearty support. This is safe ground to go upon if the nominee is a Democrat. But if the National Convention should venture to shock Democratic feeling by going out of the party and picking up a man who has been all his life the chief butt of Democratic derision, hosts of self-respecting Democrats will exercise their right to stay at home, and take no part in a canvass which would affront the party pride and be a gross insult to their sense and consistency.

Hence the *World* argues the danger of Greeley's nomination will not arise from any bolt in the anti-Grant faction, "but from the disgust and apathy of multitudes of Democrats who will sullenly stay away from the polls when they are asked to vote for the chief libeller of their party." It numbers these sullen Democrats who will not vote if their choice is reduced to Greeley of Grant by "hundreds of thousands." It further thinks if the Democratic journals which oppose Greeley's nomination oppose him to the end, his election will be impossible. The Chicago *Times* seems to have set its sails in that direction of opposition to the end, and we cannot name a Democratic paper outside of New York more largely circulated.

THE difficulty in obtaining a jury in the Stokes case, for the murder of Fisk Jr., in New York, has at last been overcome, and the trial fairly commenced. The twelfth juror was sworn in on Wednesday, after upwards of a thousand men had been examined, found incompetent to serve or peremptorily challenged. The trouble was the course of examination pursued by Stokes' counsel, under [illegible] went to the [illegible] ...national [illegible] ...ney," in which the inci... of the murder were represented on the stage, what newspapers he read, and whether the "impression" he had formed by such reading was of a character that it would take evidence to remove. This last question was deemed by the triers sufficient cause of incompetency, although the Judge said no man who is not a fool could read the papers and not form an opinion; having formed that opinion, of course he wants something to change it. "He wouldn't be a man having any mind whatever were it otherwise." The whole proceeding of impanneling the jury was farcical in the extreme, and calculated to bring the administration of justice into disrepute. One of the papers hit it off very well by declaring that the only way to obtain a competent jury was to make a requisition for twelve idiots on the insane asylum at Blackwell's Island. It is not in the cause of justice that these troubles arise in securing jurors, but to screen the guilty, through the ignorance or corruption of some one of the twelve. It would be little singular if out of the thousand New York jurors passed upon, and possibly summoned by a friendly influence, there would not be one secured accessible to such a bribe as Stokes' wealthy relatives would cheerfully pay to save his worthless neck.

THERE is an earnest contest in progress for the Republican nomination in the Steubenville (Ohio) district, between Hon. John A. Bingham, State Senator Updegraff, and Mr. Dunbar. Mr. Bingham was thrown into the Steubenville district by the new apportionment. The Convention meets at Bellaire on Saturday, and it is altogether likely Mr. Bingham will be renominated. He has made a national reputation in Congress by his eloquence, legal ability, and unflinching Republicanism. The other candidates are gentlemen of fair ability, but lack his experience in Congress, and to that extent the capacity to serve their constituents with equal success. The great mistake made in fully one half the northern Congressional districts is to change their representatives on the mere ground of locality just at the time when the retired member has been educated up to a point of his greatest legislative usefulness. The influence of the South in Congress before the war was mainly due to their policy of retaining at Washington, indefinitely, any Representative or Senator of approved ability and usefulness in maintaining their special interests. By this means they secured the first places on important committees, and wielded much more than their fair share of influence in shaping legislation. New England, for the past ten or fifteen years, has been pursuing the same course of retaining the services of experienced members, and, as a natural result, has secured a weight in the counsels of the nation greatly in excess of its numerical power. In fact, we believe the general tendency in all the Northern States now, is to pay very little heed to the claims of localities in selecting Congressmen, but a great deal to ability and experience. As a result, the people of the different constituences, as well as the nation at large, will be better served, and Congress will become more of a deliberative body than heretofore.

HARTLEY.

It has been charged and denied that Mr. Hartley, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, was a sympathizer with, if not an open advocate of secession, and that he had been arrested during the war by General Couch for uttering treasonable words. We did not wish to do the gentleman injustice, and therefore awaited a confirmation of the charge of treasonable utterances before giving place to it in our columns. From the following we are inclined to believe the story of Hartley's rebel sympathies, and feel assured that the people of Pennsylvania are not yet prepared to "kill the fatted calf" and elect a "cowardly Northern traitor" to one of the responsible offices in their gift. There are plenty of loyal men yet in the land to entrust with offices, and so long as one of them shall survive, no one *tainted with treason* can receive the vote of the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hartley must face the music and disprove these charges, or content himself with a far worse thrashing than the editor of the Hollidaysburg *Register* gave him as related by that paper, as follows:

The allusion of the Huntingdon *Monitor* to a rencounter between Wm. Hartley and the editor of this paper, during the rebellion, is unfortunate for its candidate for Auditor General. Hartley and the editor of this paper had a discussion in a store room in that place, Hartley aiding and sympathizing with the rebels, the editor of this paper taking the Union side, high words were the result, and Hartley struck at us. We immediately grappled with him, threw him upon the floor, and planted quite a number of well directed blows into his stomach, when we were pulled off him, Hartley panting for the breath we had knocked out of him. We were not kicked by him nor hurt in the least. This statement of the fact is well known to be true in Bedford. It all was occasioned on account of the sympathy of Hartley for the rebels, and his hatred for the Union cause.

Opposed to this man is the brave, courageous and gallant General Harrison Allen, who was amongst the first to respond to the call of his country for men. Fighting bravely throughout the war, he arose from the ranks, by merit alone, to the position he held at its close.

In every way competent to discharge the duties of the Auditor General's office, he will be triumphantly elected over his "copperhead" opponent, who, during the war, as we are informed above, went sneaking around the village stores hissing out his vile treason, until knocked down by a loyal man who could endure him and his treason no longer. A nice record, this, for a man to go before the loyal voters of Pennsylvania with. If we know ought of the sentiments of our people, we are firm in the belief that they would infinitely prefer to vote for the bitterest rebel, that proved himself brave enough to shoulder his rifle for the cause he thought just, rather than for one of these contemptible, sneaking, cowardly, hissing, sneering "copperheads" of Pennsylvania, whose necks were not, and are not worth wringing, and whose vile bodies are not worth the powder it would take to blow them to pieces. Let them live to be scorned by their fellow-men.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE numerous inventions applied to our couplings seem as yet to fail in bringing out just the article needed. Something adapted to the different elevations of cars, and which can be used without requiring men to expose themselves to the collisions of the cars, ought to have been produced before this time. Many couplings supposed to have the advantage of these features have been introduced, but they have somehow been inoperative in some one particular.

ONE great fact seems to have been neglected in the construction and operation of railroads, which is that great certainty, efficiency and economy would result from a uniformity in the construction of the rolling stock. Cars from one quarter of the country are frequently put in shops in some other quarter where there are no patterns or tools by which to make proper repairs. A general consultation and arrangement by master mechanics, upon the best form of construction, and the adoption of such form, would be a step toward important reform.

THE convention which has been in session at St. Louis for the past two days to advance the introduction of narrow-gauge railroads seems to have been a very notable and successful gathering. The testimony of the eminent and experienced railroad men present was unanimous in favor of the new system, and facts which were adduced in its support can not easily be resisted. It is claimed that the cost of building and equiping narrow-gauge roads is less by one-half, and the cost of operating them less by one-third, as compared with broad-gauge roads. The importance of such a saving is very great, and in the absence of weighty counterbalancing considerations, the narrow-gauge road must be considered as the railroad of the future.—*Chicago T*

ONE can seldom [illegible] ...gation being made ...cause of these accidents. Is it not due to the public that investigations shall be made, and that the result shall be published, which would give an opportunity of judging the real cause of accidents, and also of offering suggestions to railroad companies which might lead to the adoption of certain systems of railroad management that would prevent, or at least lessen the serious and disastrous accidents we so frequently read of?

The majority of railroad accidents in the United States arise generally either from a misplaced switch or a broken rail, and the numerous collisions that occur invariably take place at a switch or junction, and are mainly due to the very imperfect system of signalling now in general use, and yet nothing is done to improve the present mode of management. There must be a cause for everything, and is it not time that the causes relating to railroad accidents should be publicly investigated, with the object of plans being offered and suggested that would remedy the evil.

How rarely an accident from any of the above reasons takes place on the English railways, owing, of course, to the superior system of management over our own, and also to the several precautions taken against all kinds of danger. Why should not our railroad companies take a lesson from the more experienced and almost perfect management in England, and lay out a little money in introducing the most modern and efficient improvements, which outlay would very soon be repaid by the decrease of the multiplicity of mishaps?—*Exchange.*

Agricultural Analysis.

The forthcoming report of the Department of Agriculture gives the following general summary of the number of acres planted, the quantity raised and the aggregate value of the principal crops of the United States during 1871: Indian corn, 34,091,137 acres, yielding 991,898,000 bushels, worth $478,275,900. Wheat, 19,943,893 acres, yielding 230,732,400 bushels, worth $290,411,820. Oats, 8,965,809 acres, yielding 256,748,000 bushels, worth $102,570,000. Potatoes, 1,220,912 acres, yielding 120,461,700 bushels, worth $71,836,671. Barley, 1,177,666 acres, yielding 26,718,500 bushels, worth $21,541,777. Rye, 1,069,531 acres, yielding 15,355,500 bushels, worth $12,145,646. Buckwheat, 413,915 acres, yielding 8,328,700 bushels, worth $6,900,268. These seven crops furnish a total of 66,282,863 acres, yielding 1,649,237,800 bushels, worth $983,682,112. There were 356,769 acres planted in tobacco, which yielded 263,196,100 pounds, which was worth $25,901,421. The hay crop was cut from 19,069,952 acres, and yielded 23,249,400 tons, worth $151,717,025. The cotton crop amounted to 3,100,000 bales.

ACCORDING to statistics, which are said to be infallible, the consumption of bread has diminished by a third in Paris, in consequence of the emigration of 400,000 inhabitants, who have deserted the capital with the resolution of not returning.

Another Press Story.

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin.)

This morning's *Press* starts up another falsehood in the interest of Messrs. Buckalew, McClure, and Forney. In a sensational letter from Harrisburg, it asserts that "the Camerons" are anxious to elect General Hartranft because, being State Treasurer Mackey's "principal bondsmen," they desire to control the State funds, which is to be done by the appointment by General Hartranft of a Secretary of State, who, as one of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, is to aid State Treasurer Mackey, or some other Treasurer, whom "the Camerons" are to purchase, in retaining these funds in the hands of Mr. Mackey's bondsmen.

This is fine and noble in the *Press*. To see that paper posting itself at the door of the State Treasury, to guard it against the rapacity of Mr. Mackey's "principal bondsmen," "the Camerons," is a sight to make angels weep with mingled joy at this unexpected virtue and regret that it was not equally active in helping to pass into that door the Three Hundred Thousand Dollars that we all know about.

But the *Press* simply states what is notoriously untrue, when it states that "the Camerons are State Treasurer Mackey's principal bondsmen." The facts are these: At the time of Mr. Mackey's election, three years ago, the bonds exacted from the State Treasurer by law, amounted to $80,000. At Mr. Mackey's suggestion and request, the security was raised to $500,000. This was made up by the bonds of personal friends of Mr. Mackey in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. *Not one dollar of this security was given by Senator Cameron, his son, his brother, or any relative or connection of his whatever?* A large portion of Mr. Mackey's security was given by gentlemen personally unfriendly to Mr. Cameron; and this new attempt to fasten unworthy stigmas upon the fair name of General Hartranft by mean and false insinuations and charges against other members of the Republican party of the State is repelled and branded by facts easily within the reach of all inquirers.

Dr. Holland on the Sunday Question.

Of the importance of the observance of the Sabbath, in the vital economy of the American people, there is no longer any doubt. With all the periodical rest it brings us, we still find ourselves overworked; and the wrecks of paralysis are strewn around us on every hand. Without it, we should find ourselves despoiled of our most efficient and reliable safeguard in the dangers which beset the paths of business enterprise. As a matter of economy, therefore—as a conservative of health and life and the power to work—the Sabbath, observed strictly as a day of rest from secular labor, is of the utmost importance. We cannot afford to-day, and we shall never be able to afford, to give it up to labor, either in city or country. Experience has settled this point, and yielded upon every hand its testimonies to the wisdom of the divine institution. As a measure of social and moral health—as a measure of industrial economy—the ordination of a day of periodical rest like that which the Sabbath brings us would come legitimately within the scope of legislation. If we had no Sabbath, it would be the duty of the State to obtain one; and as we have it, it is equally the duty of the State to protect it, and confirm to the people the material and vital benefits which it is so well calculated to secure.

There are certain other facts connected with the observance of the Sabbath in America which are quite as well established as [illegible] ...ment of which we have alluded, the most prominent of which is, that the high morality and spirituality of any community depends uniformly on its observance of the Sabbath. We do not believe there is a deeply religious community in America, of any name, that does not observe one day in seven as a day specially devoted to religion. The earnest Christian or Jewish workers everywhere are Sabbath-keepers, in their separate ways and days. It is very well to talk about an "every-day Christianity," and better to possess and practice it; but there certainly is precious little of it where the Sabbath is not observed. The religious faculties, sentiments, and susceptibilities, under all schemes and systems of religion, are the subjects of culture, and imperatively need the periodical food and stimulus which come with Sabbath institutions and ministries. The prevalence and permanence of a pure Christianity in this country depend mainly on what can be done for the Sabbath. If the enemies of Christianity could wipe out the Sabbath, they would do more to destroy the power of the religion they contemn than all the Renans and Strausses have ever done or can do. They understand this, and their efforts will be directed to this end, through every specious protest, plea, and plan.

The most religious and earnest of the Catholic clergy of Europe lament the fact that the Sunday of their church and their several countries is a day of amusement. They see, and they publicly acknowledge, that without the English and American Sabbath they work for the spiritual benefit of their people at a sad disadvantage. It is this European Sabbath, or Sunday, which we are told is to come to America at last through her foreign population. We hope not. We would like to ask those who would rejoice in its advent, how much it has done for the countries where it exists. Go to Italy, France, Spain, Ireland—to any part of Germany, Catholic or Infidel, and find if possible any people so temperate, pure, chaste, truthful and benevolent as the Sabbath-keeping communities of America. It cannot be done. In Ireland, the base-ball, the ball, the cricket ground, the lager beer saloon, have nothing in them that can take the place of the institution of religion. They are established and practiced in the interest of the animal, and not at all in the interest of the moral and intellectual side of humanity. They can neither build up nor purify. They minister only to thoughtlessness and brutality. So much, then, seems obvious: 1st. That we cannot do without Sunday as a day of physical and mental rest; 2d. That either as a consequence or a concomitant, moral and spiritual improvement goes always with the observance of Sunday as a religious day; and, 3d. That Sunday, as a day of amusement simply, is profitless to the better and nobler side of human nature and human life.

Now the questions relating to the opening of parks, libraries, reading-rooms, etc., in great cities on Sunday, are not moral or religious questions at all,—they are prudential, and are to be settled by experiment. It is to be remembered that there are large numbers of the young in all great cities who have no home. They sleep in little rooms, in which in winter they have no fire, and never sit with comfort. They are without congenial society. They have not the *enjoys* of other homes, and they must go somewhere. Christian courtesy does much to bring them into Christian association, and ought to do a thousand times more. The least it can do is to open all those doors which lead to pure influences and to the entertainment of the better side of human nature. A man who seeks the society of good books, or the society of those who love good books, or chooses to wander out for the one look at nature and the one feast of pure air which the week can give him, is not to be met by bar or ban. Whatever feeds the man and ignores or starves the brute is to be fostered as a Christian agency. The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. That is not religion, but pagan slavery, which makes of Sunday a penance and [illegible] ...takes thousands to Church who could hardly go otherwise. The open library is justified in that it is a road which leads in a good direction. The roads devoted to Sunday amusement lead directly away from the Christian church. All pure ways are ways that tend upward, toward God and heaven.—*Scribner's for July.*

Ancient Music.

Modern people have little or no idea of the character of ancient music or musical instruments. Even the most artistic of them were rude and unskilful. The Egyptian flute was only a cow's horn, with three or four holes in it; their harp or lyre had only three strings, and was very small, being held by one hand; the Jewish trumpets that made the walls of Jericho fall down, were only rams' horns; they had no other instrumental music but by percussion, of which the greatest boast made was the psaltery, a small triangular harp or lyre with wire strings, and struck with an iron stick or needle; their sackbut was something like a bagpipe; the timbrel was a tambourine, and the dulcimer was a horizontal harp with wire strings, and struck with a stick like the psaltery. They had no written music, and scarcely a vowel in their language; and, according to Josephus, had two hundred thousand musicians playing at the dedication of the temple of Solomon. Mozart would have died in such a concert in the greatest of agonies!

Snow in Maine.

How refreshing it is to read of that party of gentlemen who went from New York to a point in Maine, a hundred miles or so north of Portland. On Friday last the heat was almost intolerable. That day the party left on their return. After riding a few miles they stopped to engage in a game of snow-ball, at a drift of enormous dimensions. Two miles further on they stopped for the night, and at that place the mercury that day had marked 105 degrees in the shade. The drift in question was seventy-five feet high when formed in the winter, and it bids fair to last the rest of the summer. This mass of snow is so phenomenal to that part of Maine that the people propose to celebrate its presence by a pic-nic on the Fourth of July, to which the denizens of more temperate regions will be welcome. From all accounts, it is reasonable to infer that Maine had its full share of snow last winter. No one there complains of dry streams or low springs.

THE will of James Scott, clothier, of New York, has bequeathed $200,000 to Julia Scott, his reputed wife, and Margaret Xellis, a servant, is contested by Caroline Scott, who claims that she married the testator many years ago and was never divorced.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinny, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE - ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE
AT
Eastern Prices,
IN THE
NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
Buyers are Invited to Call.

May and June Styles
STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Children's Fashions.

There is one great improvement in the dress of children, and that is, comfort is not now sacrificed to prettiness.

Their little bare arms and spindle legs no longer confront the spectator, so unpleasantly, in contrast with the profusion of its ruffles and ribbons. Children, in general, are certainly dressed more sensibly, with more regard to health and their own personal comfort.

Sailor suits and blouses are in great demand for little boys, and though not particularly pretty when the charm of novelty no longer surrounds them, yet they have a jolly look, which suits admirably chubby little fellows of four to eight years of age. The regular sailor cloth suits consist of waist and trousers, the former having the distinctive sailor collar; but the simple sailor blouse, made of linen, twilled or plain and braided or not, according to taste and means, is cooler and better adapted to the warm season.

Linen blouse aprons and linen suits—so easily made and washed, so cheap, yet so durable—are a providence to mothers of many boys, and possess the rare merit of being fit for every day and Sunday also. With a little effort, indeed, they may be made elegant.

A simple embroidery pattern braided in chocolate-brown upon undressed linen, renders it distinguished, and almost any mother can manage to ornament one or more garments in this style for best. Girls require a little more elaboration and displays, but the less there is of it the better.

Summer house-dresses for girls from eight to twelve, are prettily made of hair-striped cambric, plain skirt, hemmed up, and trimmed with two rows of chintz, or plain stripe, or flat braid, and shirt-waist with sleeves, with a band at the wrist.

Very pretty traveling dresses for girls consist of a plain Gabrielle of linen or baptiste, made the length of the dress and looped up at the sides, over a skirt of pink, blue, green, or lilac cambric. Black sash, and rough-and ready hat trimmed with loops of black ribbon hanging from the centre, which is ornamented with a cluster of wild roses, a group of daisies, or a bunch of violets.

Of course, black is not obligatory, as to the color of the sash, and the ribbon upon the bonnet, but it is considered more stylish than any other. The cambric should be trimmed with narrow ruffles.

Charming suits for girls, as well as for young ladies, are made of new "Tasso" cloth. It is a sort of *batiste*, with and without a blue twilled stripe material being used for the polonaise, the plain for the skirt.

Of course little girls must have a share in the "Dolly Varden" excitement, and "Dolly Varden" overdresses, a pretty and simple accompaniment to summer dresses, are, therefore, the order of the day. The material is chintz, in a small pattern, and they are cut in sharp teeth upon the edge, and bound with plain cambric of prominent color. The design forms a little overskirt, with bib apron-front and shoulder straps.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture, is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its [illegible] ...of and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

LOST HEALTH REGAINED.

Self-neglect lays the foundation of much bodily suffering. As a rule men are more solicitous to repair and preserve their houses, stock in trade and other perishable property than to repair and preserve themselves. They can see when a wall requires a prop, or a weak structure a girder, but appear to be unconscious of, or indifferent to, the cracks and flaws and evidences of decay in their own frail and sensitive organizations.

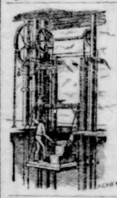
The consequence of this want of common prudence is that thousands fall by the wayside in the prime of life every year, who might have lived to enjoy a hale and hearty old age, if they had resorted to the proper means of recruiting their failing vigor at the proper time.

Seeing what that famous vitalizing and invigorating elixir, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has done for countless multitudes of the enervated and broken down, and with the long, unbroken record of its cures before him, it seems amazing that any sufferer from premature decay, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, biliousness, chronic constipation, or disease of a remittent or intermittent character, should delay, even for an hour, to seek the aid which its tonic, regulating or invigorating properties have never failed to afford.

It is no exaggeration to say that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most faithful ally of nature, in her struggles with weakness and disease, that medical botany and honest chemistry have yet given to the world.

MINERAL WATER DEPOT.
EXCELSIOR SARATOGA WATER ON DRAFT.
DEER ROCK WATER ON DRAFT.
KISSINGEN WATER ON DRAFT.
VICHY WATER ON DRAFT.
BLUE LICK WATER ON DRAFT.
Also, ST. LOUIS (Michigan) MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
STERLING MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
In Bottles—sold by the dozen, or by the case or barrel, at the lowest prices, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
N. B.—Call and try our Soda Water, drawn from the Frost King Soda Water Apparatus, the finest in the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
THE GARDNER
Fire Extinguisher!
Patented Feb. 14 and Dec. 26, 1871; March 12, 1873.
The Last, Best, cheapest and most EFFECTIVE.

Entirely different from and superior to other EXTINGUISHERS.
AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM FIRE!
It is always ready for instant use, perfectly simple in operation, and PROMPT AND EFFICIENT IN ITS ACTION.
It is in daily use by Steamships, Manufacturers, Railroads and Fire Departments throughout the country, and has saved MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY. The Government has adopted it for the protection of Naval Vessels and Army Posts.
Send for descriptive circular to
J. S. SCHOONMAKER,
163 FIRST AVENUE, or
GEO. H. LOUTTIT & CO.,
75 WATER STREET.

Reedy's Patents
Hand, Steam and Hydraulic
Hoisting Machines!
Manufactured by
H. J. REEDY & CO.,
128 E. 8th Street,
CINCINNATI.
79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.
ALEX. CARSON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS,
AND CIGARS.
A Large Stock of Old Whisky on hand.
360 Liberty Street,
One block below Union Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.
LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper, Sheet Iron Work.
No. 67 FEDERAL STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
RETAIL.
Joseph Horne & Co.
LARGE ADDITIONS OF
Choice and Seasonable Goods
RECEIVED THIS WEEK.
Ladies' Balbriggan and Lisle Hosiery.
Ladies' Cotton Hosiery.
Misses' Cotton Hosiery.
Children and Infants' Cotton Hosiery.
White and Fancy in S., N. Reg. and extra lengths.
Ladies, Misses and Children's Thin Gauze Underwear.
Bargains in Ladies' Muslin and Cambric Undergarments.
The New Pompadour Patent Skeleton Panier.
Hoop Skirts—latest styles.
Ladies' White Swiss Jackets.
Embroidered Cashmere Sacques at reduced Prices.
A Novelty—the Crape de Chene Head and Shoulder Scarf, Bias Silk and Crape de Chene Neck Scarfs in a very great variety of shades.
Bargains in Hamburg Embroideries still continue. A fresh lot just received.
Fancy Feather and Tip in all the new tints.
Real and Patent Val. Lace Sleeves, Linen Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs.
HORNE & CO.'S
PENN STREET STORES,
NOS. 197 AND 199.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Grmsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Birmingham Market Bonds, 6 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRAZIER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

There is still a continuance of the cheerful feeling noticed for some time back as existing in local money circles. Almost everything in the way of finance is favorable to the borrower who can present undoubted paper, or is known and esteemed for promptness, for the banks look with more favor, as a general thing, on those who are prompt with little means, than those who are slack with means in abundance. The banks always want to avoid trouble, and if any is apprehended in the way of collection the consequence is a refusal to discount. Where parties are known to meet or mutually arrange for paper when it matures, they have but little difficulty in securing all needed accommodations for the successful prosecution of business. Energy, industry, perseverance, economy and promptness are now the passports to the mony chest.

The strikers in the eastern cities are still a source of annoyance, and the exhibition of tyranny on the part of those who tried to coerce parties who had no desire to join the strikes, is to be deplored and just punishment should be inflicted to stop this kind of proceedure hereafter. In numerous instances the employes have returned to their work, and the apprehension of much serious trouble has almost passed away. It is to be hoped that the operators in this community will be benefitted by the experience of the troubles brought upon the laboring class in the east by a few injudicious persons among them. There is nothing at variance with which has already been stated this week in regard to the trade of the city.

Real estate is very active, according to the *Register*, which is very good authority on this subject; the sales last week overrun $486,000.

The exchanges, east, west, north and south, all report easy money markets.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday says:

The grain which the cliques had collected here in their cornering operations does not go forward freely yet, though the continued settling down of prices which was noticeable again today, is preparing the way for it. It is uncommonly believed that some of the banks which encouraged the speculators in their attempt the blockade of the entire grain trade of the city, hold yet about 1,500,000 bushels of oats on which they had advanced 20c per bushel or more. It is difficult to say how nearly correct this estimate of quantity may be, but it seems not improbable the price of oats is being artificially sustained, in the hope of working off the surplus gradually. It is apparent, however, that there will be a loss in the operation, and the general public will not be sorry if the banks which assisted the cornering conspiracy get punished in that way.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	114¾
5-20— 1862	114¾
" 1864	114¾
" 1865	114¾
" 1865 new	116¾
" 1867	117¾
" 1868	117⅝
10-40s	111½
Currency 6's	115
Gold	113¼
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97¼
Do Scrip	97⅝
Erie	55
Fort Wayne	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾
Rock Island	110¾
St. Paul, Common	53½
Union Pacific	37¾
Ohio & Missisippi	43⅜
Pacific Mail	73½
West Union Telegraph	74¾
Adams Express	97
U. S. Express	87½
Wells, Fargo	88

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Thursday.
Penna. Central	59¼
Penna. Allotments	59¼
Reading R. R.	61¾
Camden & Amboy	126½
Lehigh Navigation	44½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	36¼
Central Transportation	48¼
Empire Transportation	55
Union Transportation	80
Pittsburgh City 7's	77
A. V. R.R. R. 7-30's	97¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Philadelphia & Erie	27¼

Closing quotations of Government Securities, furnished by Jay Cooke & Co.:

Gold		U. S. 6s, 1881	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '62	114⅝	U. S. 5-20s, '64	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65	114⅞	U. S. 10-40s	110⅝
5-20 Jan & Jy '67	116⅜	5-20 Jan & Jy '68	117⅜

NEW YORK, June 27, 1872.

Money easy at 3@5. Gold more active, closing from 113⅝@113⅞. Loans range 5 to 4 per cent, for carrying. Clearings at Gold Bank $19,043,000. Sterling exchange firmer: owing to demand for bills to remit July interest due European holders of American securities, and scarcity of commercial sterling; 1 quotation advanced for long sight to 109¾@110; for short 110⅝@110¾, single instances 110¾. It is stated that one cause of advance to day is partially due to the operations of the Canadian Bank. It is reported that one German firm since Tuesday has purchased bills on London to the amount of £500,000; the Treasurer to-day paid out $1,720,000 on account of interest and $102,000 for redemption of 5-20s. Governments closed very strong at¼ advance over opening prices. State bonds quiet. Stocks closed dull and steady. Erie opened at 56¼ and sold down to 54⅝, and rallied to 55⅞; Pacific Mail opened at 72¾ and fell to 71¾, and rallied to 73¼; quotations close as follows:

Sterling Exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's '62, 114⅝; do '64, 114⅜; do '65, 114⅜; do new do, 116⅜; do '67, 117⅜; do '68, 117⅜; 10-40's, 111⅛. Currency 6's, 112⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Missisippi, 97¾; old Tennessee, 74⅞; new do, 74½; new Virginia, 48; old do, 42; old North Carolina, 34½; new do, 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 74¾; Quicksilver, 39¾; Adams Express, 97; Wells-Fargo 88; American Merchants Union, 73; United States, 87¼; Pacific Mail, 73; New York Central, 97½; Scrip, 97½; Erie, 55⅝; do prefer'd, 78; Harlem, 115; do pref'd, 130; Michigan Central, 116; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91¾; Northwestern, 72¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 77½; Wabash, 75⅝; do preferred, 87; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 115; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 43⅝; C. C. & C., 94; Burlington & Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 136; Panama, 38¾; Illinois Central, 136; Union Pacific, 137¾; Central Pacific bonds, 104⅜; Union, 93⅝; Delaware and Lackawanna, 107½.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 27.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1.32¾; No. 2 $1.27¾. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 42¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 29¼c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 56c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 51c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 27, 1872.

ASHES.—Common Soda Ash, 4¾@5c; Refined 5¾@6c; Nitrate Soda, 5c; Pots, 10c; Pearls, 11c.

APPLE BUTTER.—Quoted at 65 to 70 cts per bbl.

BUTTER.—There is rather more inquiry for butter, but as yet, the supply is fully up to demand, prices are no higher; we can report regular sales at 10 to 15 cents, according to quality.

BROOM CORN.—There is no improvement in the demand, and are prices nominally unchanged, ranging from 5 to 8 cents, as to quality.

BEANS.—In light supply, but unchanged, $2.75 to $3.25 per bushel, according to quality.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches $5.50 to $7 per case; Corn $5.50 to $6.50; Tomatoes, $4.50 to $5.

CHEESE.—Is in fair demand, with regular jobbing sales at 11@12 cents for Dairy; 12½@13 for Factory, and 13@14 for Goshen.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Penn'a. at $5.50 per case.

COUNTRY BACON.—Dull but unchanged; shoulders, 4 to 5; clear sides, 6 to 6½; hams, 8 to 10. Country Lard, 7 to 8 cents.

CARBON OIL.—Continues very quiet and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

CEMENT.—Louisville Cement, $2.50 to $2.75 per bbl; Calcined Plaster, $4 to $4.50; Land Plaster, $3.25 to $3.50; Cleveland Lime, $2; Eastern Lime, $1.75.

DRIED FRUIT.—Continues very dull and is almost out of season; prices are nominally unchanged.

FISH.—With an increased demand and a limited supply, the market is firmer, and prices higher; we advance our quotations to 18@19, though there were some sales reported at 20.

FLOUR.—Trade is only fair, while prices are weak and irregular, and, as noted in our last report, dealers generally, are anxious to realize, while buyers, in anticipation of a further decline, are taking hold sparingly. Quotations may be fairly given, in a jobbing way, at $5.25 to $8.75 for good to choice spring, and red winter at $9 to $9.50. We understand that the city mills have made a reduction of 20 cents per busiel.

GRAIN.—Of all kinds continues very dull and drooping, there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. There is no inquiry whatever for wheat, and it is not likely there will be until the mills have exhausted what they have on hand; however, there is little or no stock in this market, and those dealers who have any are impressed with the belief that it will be wanted within the next sixty days, and that, too, at better prices, perhaps, than could be realized at present. Oats continue dull and unsettled, and prices are so irregular that it is difficult to give quotations; the demand at present is very meagre, and dealers generally are anxious to unload, though some of them are unwilling to sell at present prices, say 40 to 45. Shelled corn is dull but without quotable change; 58 to 59 on track, and 60@61 free in elevator. There is no demand for rye, and we have heard of no sales for some time; it is said that it can be laid down here from the west at 70 cts.

GROCERIES.—Sugar continues weak, and prices, especially for refined good, are steadily receding; A's were offered in the east to-day at 11¼ to 11⅝. Coffee is less active but prices are fully sustained. Molasses and syrups steady, with the usual trade at this season of the year, the demand is light.

REFINED SUGARS.—Powdered, 13½; crushed, 13¾; granulated, 13; A, 12; B, 11⅞; Ex C, 11¾; C, 11⅝; Clarified, 11¾.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 26¼@27; Prime, 25¼@26; Good, 25; Fair, 24¼. Roasted, pure, 29@30; lower grades, 27@28.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10¾@11; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 80; Prime, 75; Good, 70; Fair, 65.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 65; White Honey, 60; Haverneyer & Elder's, 55@58; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9¼; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¼@9.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 40; Nutmegs, $1.05.

HAY.—With an increased demand and continued light receipts, the market is considerably firmer and prices are higher; we now quote baled at $25 to $30 per ton, according to quality and condition.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough at $130 per ton.

OIL.—Lard Oil is quoted at 73@75, for No. 1, and 60@62 for No. 2.

POTATOES.—Very dull. Sales of new crop at $2 to $3 per bbl, and old at 35 to 45 per bushel. It is difficult to quote correctly as there is no regularity in prices.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 cts per pair, by the coop.

PROVISIONS.—Hams, canvassers, 6¼@6¾; sugar cured do, 8½@8¾; ribbed sides, 8 cts; short ribbed, 8½; clear rib, 9. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@11; sugar cured (canvassed) hams, 13. Dried Beef, 18¾. Mess Pork, 14½. Lard; in tierces, 9¾; half bbl, and kegs, 10¾; pails 11¼.

RAGS.—Sales at 1¾@4¾ per lb.

SALT.—Quoted at $1.85 per barrel by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—Flax seed is in steady demand at $2, and the offerings continue very light.

TALLOW.—Rendered 7¾ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS.—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines firmer, and we now quote in a jobbing way at 92@93 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 28, 1874.

Crude is steady but unchanged at $3.80 per bbl. Refined was firmer with more inquiry, though without quotable change; first half July sold at 22¾; and 23 was bid for July to September, inclusive. The feeling in refined is stronger than it has been for some time, and, notwithstanding there is no excitement, higher prices are anticipated soon. Oil barrels firm and quoted higher; $1.85 to $1.90 for city make, and $1.75@1.80 for country.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

John Sipes & Co., 151 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 416 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 198 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta O W., 406 bbls to Waring, King, & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 516 bbls to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 925 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 768 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg. Co., 409 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

C. C. Beggs & Co., 48 bbls to C. C. Beggs & Co., New York.

Total 4483

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN.

Elkin B. & Co., 200 bbls. to Waying, King & Co., Philadelphia.

A. D. Miller, 90 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philodelphia.

Ralston & Waring, 261 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Elkins, B & Co., 100 bbls to P A Davis, Philadelphia.

Total 651

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Liberty O W, acct, B. S. Duncan 906
Eagle O W, acct. B. S. Duncan 314
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart 462
Citizens' O W, acct, Fisher Bros. 456
Brilliant O W, acct, " 154
Total 2292

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—The *Shipping List* of the 26th says: The market for Foreign is in a very dull and depressed condition. Manufacturers do not come forward to any extent, and to make sales in quantity, concessions must be made. South American Sheep Skins are quiet. The stock of American Sheep Skins are quiet. The stock of bucker & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 5 crocks a butter, Jas O'Brien; 7 sks rags, R S Marshland; 1 car oats, Dan Wallace; 1 car s lime Wilson G & Co; 8 pkgs brooms, John Porterfield; 1 keg a butter, 1 bbl bacon, Voight M & Co; 16 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 21 do ko, E Milliken & Co; 16 bxs cheese, Loh & C; 34 sks rags, John Dunlap; 30 bxs cheese, J S Dilworth & Co; 7s do do, Arbuckle & Co; 5 sks rags Shipton & W; 64 bxs cheese, W H Graff & Co; 1 car hoops, Dilworth P & Co; 100 bbls flours Shomaker & Co; 1 car oats, Jacob Frick; 1 do do McHenry & H; 66 bxs f jars, J P Smith, 90 sks oats, A Austin & Co; 100 bbls flour, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 100 do do; Watt & L; 100 do do; D Wallace; 50 do whisky, Jas McKay; 1 car s lime, Maloney & Lanahan.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., June 27.—1 car lime, T F Henderson; 1 do stone Harrison Bros; 72 do coal S M Kier & Co; 1 car junk W J Hammond; 1 car marble S Davidson; 2 cars ice Chautauqua Lake Ice Co; 100 lbs tar C T Placey; 27 cars coal Armstrong D & Co; 16 do do Coleman R & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA, June 27.—6 sks rags M F Cassady & Co; 1 coop chickens, 2 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs J J Pettit & Co; 4 sks wool McKinley & Co; 575 gals s wine, Spering & Son; 734 do do W D Cooper & Co; 102 do do J C Cunningham; 231 sks oats, 2 pks eggs, 8 bales hay S R Patterson; 8 bales hay E F Weaver.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, June 27.—299 gals s ware, W Haslage & Co; 11 sks oats, 54 do oats G Gordon & Co; 15 sks rags, 25 bales hay, J B Hailey; 40 bales hay, Illeg & Hall; 5 bbls eggs, Head, Carson & Co; 10 bales hay, 132 bbls whisky, A B Carlisle; 54 bdls paper, Godfrey & Co; 5 bbls tallow, Shenz & Metzel; 6 bales hay, 4 do straw, S M Boyd; 48 sks, 1 bale rags, McCullough S & Co, 3 pkgs butter, 3 do poultry, 2 do eggs, J J Pettit & Co; 1 bbl eggs H J McCracken & Bro; 9 sks rags Johnson & Colvin.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again falling at this point, with 7 feet 2 inches in the channel. As there was no rise below, our coal men generally deemed it unsafe to send out coal, hence the quantity started was much less than was generally anticipated. There would doubtless have been sufficient water to Wheeling, but by the time the rise here reaches there, it will have run out pretty well, and it was deemed safer to keep the coal here than to run the risk of having to tie it up at some point along the river. However, several boats departed with light tows, and it is hoped that they will get through.

There were no arrivals or departures excepting the Monongahela river packets.

Capt. Ed. Evans arrived at Cincinnati on Wednesday, and will at once load the Exchange for Pittsburgh.

The towboat Valid is to be sold by the United States marshal next Saturday week, at Cincinnati.

There was a rise of nearly five feet in the Big Kanawha river on Wednesday.

Capt. Jas. Reese, Jr., of the Trinity river, (Texas) Bell of Texas, was in St. Louis on Tuesday.

The following towboats with tows of coal departed yesterday: For Cincinnati—Leopard, 90,000 bushels coal; Little Giant, 60,000; Bengal Tiger, 100,000; Hornet No. 2, 65,000; Evan Williams, 90,000; Whale, 100,000, Veteran, 60,000; James Stone, 100,000; Tom Lysle, 60,000. For Louisville—Sam Roberts, 100,000; Fred. Wilson, 100,000; Elia, 80,000; Sam Parker, 90,000. The total to both points, 1,065,000 bushels.

—The Evansville *Journal*, of Monday, says: "The Tom Jasper was attached at suit of several negro deck hands, who, we are informed, shipped for the round trip, and demanded their wages at the port, Captain Burk, very properly, refused to pay them their full amount of wages unless they agreed to help him unload the boat, which they refused to do, and there upon entered suit against the boat for the amount they pretended to claim was due them. This is another case of hard ship, which calls loud for justice. We are reliably informed that the crew had an easy time of it on their way up, having nothing to do. We have nothing to say against the United States officers, but we certainly condemn the law which gives these multimeters such power, to cause a boat and her officers to be put to such annoyance and expense. The boat was not bonded at a late hour last night. The amount, of duties which have to be paid to Col. Phil. Hornbrook, the surveyor at this port, on the iron of the Dolphard and the Jasper, and which is payable in gold, foots up the snug sum of $28,964.70. This is a nice little sum for the treasury of Uncle Sam."

—William Reynolds, the man who, on board the Abeona, cut John Wagner, who died at the United States Marine Hospital, at Louisville, a few days ago, had a difficulty with a deck hand on the steamer Morning Star, while the boat was under way Saturday night. Reynolds cut the man with a cotton hook and received several severe blows over the head afterward from the other deck hands.

—A dispatch from Louisville says: Capts. Schoolfield and Jack Simcott are in the city, prospecting for a new boat. The latter intends building a boat similar to the John Howard. Capt. Ferry is here to have the Cherokee lengthened. The work will be done at Madison.

—Paul Lanning, a St. Louis engineer, has determined to quit the river and go into the milling business in Illinois. David Hill, another engineer, late of the Thompson Dean, has gone to bricklayijfg and building furnaces in St. Louis.

—Hovey & Bartlett, of St. Louis, lost a barge of ice by sinking, last Thursday, near Lasalle; no insurance; ice and barge valued at $15,000. This is the second barge load of ice lost by this firm inside of five days.

—St. Louis pilots are willing to accept $50 per round trip just now, so says the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

—William Smith, a well known steamboat engineer, died on Saturday evening at his residence in Brownsville.

—John Stow, mate of the Argonaut, was drowned from that steamer at St. Louis on Sunday.

—The Sam Brown is coming. Pilots, Wm. Gosney and Nick Whittin.

—The Kate Kinney is laid up at New Albany for the season.

—Pilot Thos. Kinsey and son are improving in health.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.—The elegant commodious steamer ..... Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave as above on TUESDAY, July 2d. The Sunbata will receipt passengers and freight through to St. Louis.

For freight or passage apply on board or to CHARLES M. BAIRD, Agents.

jes FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The New and Light Draught Passenger steamer WEST VIRGINIA, Commander. PETER DONALDSON, Commander. Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

fe22:tf64

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED

Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement.

PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,

AND ANTHRACITE COAL.

347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,

mh6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.

LAW & McDOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Onions.

And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 97 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAVID McMILLAN, SAMUEL MORRISON, ANDREW McMILLAN.

McMILLAN, MORRISON & CO.,

Wholesale Produce Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter, Eggs, Cider, Apples, Onions, Potatoes and Country Produce generally. No. 302 LIBERTY ST., opposite the mouth of Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advance on receipt of goods. apl:ly55

New Orleans SUGAR.

New crop good and prime New Orleans Sugar, for sale by

First of the Season.

JUST RECEIVED BY

WATT, LANG & CO.,

Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street.

de11

DILWORTH BROS.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 243 Liberty Street,

ja19-17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS.

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.

no14-h20 No. 15 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

No. 366 Penn Street.

JOHN SHIPTON ..... A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON, WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

TO MAIN STREET PROPERTY OWNERS.—Notice is hereby given that the assessment list can be seen at the office of D. S. Williams, President of the Main street Commission, until July 1st, 1872. By order of the Board.

CLARENCE M. JOHNS, Secretary.

jel2:s99

FISH.—THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.

POTOMAC SHAD AND HERRING in barrel and half barrels. Also, LAKE HERRING AND WHITE FISH. In store and for sale by

WATT, LANG & CO.,

my6-q78 172 and 174 Wood street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 307 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents. Address

DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON, Philadelphia.

1625 Filbert Street,

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.

mh22-y66

DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, pains in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skilfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints; Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities of females, cause of trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 264 Penn street. apl:ly54 M

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. The Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 29 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. fe27:1m

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.—DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS. Prepared by GARANCIÈRE & DUPONT, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France, are the very best remedy in all cases of Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa of the Genital Organs, "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine, &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from Onanism or Excesses. They CURE when all other remedies fail. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agents for America, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. tu&ew1-T

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS ARE unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste or smell, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Sold by druggists generally in the States. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

Address JOB MOSES, jal-d&W-eow 18 Cortlandt street, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world—instantaneously harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or natural Brown, leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any other injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, Brooklyn, New York. Veteran, 60,000; ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. ap20-d&83

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD! Books for the Million!" Who may marry, who not, Who to Shun, Impediments, Who and cure, Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE! 15 cents each; both for 25 cents. Address Dr. WM. H. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRIGHAM YOUNG COULD HAVE taken his wives along with him if he had provided them with CABLE SCREW WIRE SHOES, so they are dry, easy and durable. 8S-14-MWF

INSURANCE.

CASH INSURANCE COMP'Y,

Phelan's Building,

No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital All Paid Up.

DIRECTORS.

N. J. Bigley, John Forth, Capt. M. Bailey,
Daniel Wallace, S. H. Hartman, A. Chambers,
Jake Hilz, James Marshall, Jas. M. Bailey,
Thomas Smith, John S. Wilcock.

ROBERT H. KING, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
ALEX. M. KING, General Agent.

Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.

jel6

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO.

Of Allegheny City, Pa.,

Fire and Marine

OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets.

A. McFARLND, President. S. H. HARTMAN, Vice President.
W. GIBSON MILLER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

A. McFarland, John Kirkpatrick,
S. H. Hartman, S. S. Brown,
Edward Gregg, A. W. Erwin,
Valentine Baker, Jacob Reed,
Joseph H. Lindsay, M. F. Goodwin,
Wm. Schoyer, Albert Pitcairn,
W. J. Langfitt, R. D. Wood,
W. G. Gibson, W. H. Parke,
Samuel Dyer, C. P. Whiston,
Wm. Robinson, H. Mellon.

W. J. CARSON, General Agent.

IRON CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 64 Fourth Avenue.

Insures against loss or damage by fire at the lowe rates consistent with safety.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

David Gregg, Mansfield B. Brown,
G. W. Coffin, Lowry Chalfant,
E. H. Negley, James H. Mitchell,
John Cowley, Thos. W. Phillips,
John M. Osborne, R. M. Kennedy,
John R. Gregg, Jos. H. Sellers,
John M. Irwin, C. H. Paulson,
Geo. R. Duncan, Simon Boymer,
Max. R. Mayer.

DAVID GREGG, President.
DAVID CAMPBELL, Secretary.
A. C. SEARIGHT, General Agent apl:ly64

Western Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

Incorporated April, 1849.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $225,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Office First National Bank Build'g corner of avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick, Robert Morrison,
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackles,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, John R. McClim,
Wm. S. Evans, D. Ihmsen,
Philip Reymer, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
H. Sellers McKee.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NESBIT, Agent and Surveyor.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 67 Fourth Avenue.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
A. T. HEMPHILL, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr., R. L. Fahnestock,
J. T. Stockdale, W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey, Robert H. Davis,
Harvey Childs, Hugh A. Fleming,
Charles Hays, Jas. V. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean. T. H. Nevin.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'CE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office: Second Floor 167½ Wood Street

This is a home company, offering good security the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates, and losses promptly settled and paid.

DIRECTORS.

C. Yeager, L. Walter, Robt. Patrick,
Wm. Smith, Jno. Fleming, Thos. Mellon,
C. G. Boyle, J. C. Lappe, J. C. Fleiner,
G. W. Evans, Geo. Wilson, James Graham,
J. H. Hopkins, Henry Gerwig, Dennis Lutz.

C. YEAGER, President. L. WALTER, Vice President.

ROBT. PATRICK, Treasurer H. MCELHENY, Secretary.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

Corner Federal Street and Diamond, Allegheny.

Office, in the SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

W. W. MARTIN, President.
JOHN BROWN, Jr., Vice President.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John A. Mylet, Jas. Lockhart, Joseph Myers,
Jas. L. Graham, Robert Lea, C. C. Boyle,
John Brown, Jr., George Gest, Jacob Kopp,
O. H. P. Wilkins, Jno. Thompson, J. McNaugher.

PROFESSIONAL.

Notice to Owners of Western Lands.

T. E. INGHAM,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

45 BRADY STREET,

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Particular attention paid to the collection of claims. Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Information concerning land in Iowa, owned by parties in the East, furnished FREE OF CHARGE. my23:tu&s

SAMUEL McMASTERS,

Alderman,

Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,

Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET, Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

JAMES BREDIN,

(Late of Butler, Pa.)

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 91 GRANT STREET, Opposite Court House, PITTSBURGH, PA.

no20-127

FINANCIAL.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

No. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President ..... DAVID GREGG.

DIRECTORS.

James T. Brady, Hon. Robt. McKnight,
R. L. Fahnestock, Harley Howard,
Daniel Euwer, J. Blanchard,
David Gregg, C. S. Fetterman,
Wm. Wilie, J. V. McDonald,
Philip Benfel. Benj. Singerly.

Dealers in Government Bonds.

Deposits solicited and interest allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., collected without charge. All classes of Securities bought and sold on commission. my29-174

American Bank

No. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

Pittsburgh.

CASH CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage.—L. P. Kimball, St. Petersburg, Pa., 3c; Miss Jennie E. Cox, Wheeling, Va., 3c; Miss Mary J. Mone, McKeesport, Pa., 3; John Powlson, Tinker Run, Pa., 3c; Stephen Valmer, Pittsburgh, 1c; Mattie Welsh, New Philadelphia, O., 3c.

Flowers, Boquets, &c.—Picnic season is on us and all wanting boquets, wreaths, flower baskets and cut flowers in every form and of all varieties will do well to call on our friends Allen R & A Murdock, Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice. Funeral wreaths and crosses furnished on short notice.

Horribly Burned.

Yesterday a man named S. W. McNaman was horribly burned at the works of Karnejie, Coman & Co. It appears that McNaman was blown by some accident upon a bed of hot cinders. When taken out his flesh parted from the bones. Medical assistance was at once rendered, but the injured man was found to be so severely burned that his recovery is despaired of.

Run Over on the Tracks.

A coal miner was last evening run over by a train of cars near Turtle creek. He was walking along the track and when a train approached him he seemed to become confused and fell to the ground. In his fall he projected his arm and the cars passed over it smashing it terribly. The injured member was amputated by a physician and the man is said to doing well. His name could not be ascertained.

A Boy Drowned.

The Coroner was notified yesterday afternoon to go to Sharpsburg and hold an inquest on the body of a drowned boy named George Stahl. It appears that the boy was out bathing on Wednesday morning and got out of his depth, and before assistance could arrive he was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday morning. Deceased was the son of George Stahl, the owner of a hardware store in Sharpsburg, and about twelve years of age. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

School Exhibitions.

The scholars of the Public School at Hazelwood gave an exhibition on Wednesday evening, consisting of acclamations, dialogues, singing &c. The exhibition was given under the direction of Messrs. Douglas and Horne with the object of paying for an organ which the school had purchased some time ago. The children acquitted themselves very creditably and the exercises were loudly applauded. The exhibition will be repeated this evening with a change of programme.

Is it Necessary

It is reported that the proposed wigwam of the Republican party will cost something like $50,000, it may be well to ask, and to seriously consider whether such expenditure is necessary. Is the construction of a wigwam has not yet been decided on, but if it is true that it will involve such an outlay it would seem that the matter may as well be dropped. In the two cities, especially in Allegheny city, we have suitable halls for out-door meetings, and if the weather is fine should make it unnecessary that our Music Hall can be secured. We suggest that the committee make haste slowly.

The Wigwam.

The committee of the Republican Committee on Wigwam have been attending to the business of their appointment the past few days, so far, have been offered two sites for the building. One is the west end of the old fair grounds in the Twelfth ward, and the other is on the corner of Twenty-sixth and Liberty streets. Both are large enough and can be had on reasonable figure, doubtless. The committee have also had under consideration the proposed building made, and estimates of cost of construction are to be obtained so that the committee may report satisfactorily to the Executive Committee on Tuesday next. The lot back of the Lincoln Club rooms cannot, it is said, be obtained.

Temperance Meetings.

The temperance meetings were held in Allegheny City last evening, one of which was held in the Baptist Church, in the Third ward, for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary society, which was accomplished with good results, and as this society is composed of some of the best material in the ward, the work will be pushed on with vigor.

The Fourth ward society also held their first weekly public meeting in the Central Presbyterian Church. Addresses were delivered by the following gentlemen: Rev. J. C. High, Prof. John Johnson, Captain Kitwood, Rev. A. B. Leonard, Squire Hunter and others. The Fourth ward meeting was entertained with music by Prof. Wm. Johnson. The ladies are cordially invited, and will find it very interesting to attend these meetings.

Almost a Riot.

A disturbance occurred on Etna street on Wednesday afternoon, which came near meeting with a riot. As it is, something less than a riot in information, of assault and battery have been out of the case, and it will probably keep the Irishman O'Donnell busy during the remainder of the summer months to arrange the complicated cases which have been brought up for a hearing.

The difficulty, it seems, originated by a quarrel between two of the men who were employed at the rolling mills in the Twelfth ward, in regard to who should have the use of a "rear-end," which is used to move the iron from the furnace to the rolls. They were unable to settle the matter, and agreed to meet on Etna street on Wednesday afternoon, when and where the matter according to the most approved rules of the P. R. One of the principals took occasion during half a dozen of his friends with him. When they arrived upon the ground, and comprehended the situation, he considered discretion a better part of valor, and concluded to retire from the conflict. His opponents, however, were unwilling, and, it is alleged, an attack upon him. One of his friends came to his time arrived, and attempted to interfere. The crowd quickly turned upon him. Several others attempted to act in the capacity of peacemakers, but were served in the same way, and for about two or three hundred people had assembled, and for a short time the excitement was intense. Patrick Mahoney yesterday made information before Alderman O'Donnell, charging C. Minehan, Dennis Minehan, Timothy Minehan, William Keefe, and Thomas Harney, Ed. Carvey and John Lirby with riot. The defendants are all workmen in the rolling mill and it is said, have generally behaved themselves until they became engaged in the disturbance.

ALLEGHENY TEXT BOOKS.

Course of Last Year Re-adopted.

A meeting of the Text Book Committee of the Allegheny Board of Control was held last evening. A Select Council Chamber, to recommend a change of text books to the Board of School Controllers. The old course was adopted, without change, and the first one adhered to. The Principal in Physics, by Prof. C. L. Hotze, was adopted as the course for the use of students in the higher rooms who desire to take a course in Physics.

The committee took no action in regard to the teachers' salaries, as they consider that question coming more properly to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries. The opinion of the Committee upon the subject was expressed, however, and they unanimously favored the increase of salaries to five hundred dollars per year for teachers with seven years' experience, and six hundred dollars to those of ten years or more, without regard to the grade in which they teach. The matter will be brought before the Board at a meeting next Tuesday evening.

Before dealing upon the question of re-adopting the Geographies instead of substituting Mitchell, the action of the committee was unanimous. They were aware that the people were opposed to any change and noted accordingly.

The following is a list of text books with the action:

Good's New Series of Readers and Spellers, Swinton's Grammar, Eby's Arithmetic, Guyot's Geography, Anderson's History of the United States, Anderson's Manual of General History, Davies' Elements of Geometry, Cornoe's Physical and Vocal Training, Cooley's Natural Philosophy, Cutter's Physiology, Wood's Botany, Townsend's Work on Civil Government, Bryant & Stratton's Book-Keeping, Loomis Elements of Geology, Webster's Dictionary, The Iliad Robin, (music), Bartholomew's System Drawing, First Series in Physics, by Prof. C. Hotze.

THE COURTS.

Mayor's Proceedings.

MAYOR'S COURT—BEFORE JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The business of this Court was as follows:

Jinker and William Kennedy, residents of Collins township, entered pleas of guilty to selling liquor without license.

John C. Caroll, a conductor in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was placed on trial on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Joseph Theobald. The prosecutor was a passenger on Carroll's train, and alleges that when asked he gave him his ticket. Subsequently Carroll came into the car again and demanded a ticket from the prosecutor, and on his persistently insisted that he had already given the ticket, he was put off the train. A bill of guilty was rendered by the jury. Sentence deferred.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. John McGovern, Charles Leech and Frederick Henry, who were indicted for uttering forged checks on the Union National Bank, at Market street and Fourth avenue. There were two indictments against each of the defendants. It was alleged that McGovern attempted to the "shoving" of the checks, while all three participated in forging the names of Horner, Wood & Co., to the checks. McGovern entered a plea of guilty, and a *nolle pros.* was entered, as to Henry. Leech was then arraigned, and after the case had been tried it was evident that Leech was innocent of any part in the matter. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Judge Sterrett indulged in a long address to the prisoner, which to those who were acquainted with the case, seemed altogether unnecessary. The sentence of Leech in this transaction is inoperative.

Court then adjourned.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Herman & Crozier,	Wm. J. Miller,
Fletcher Calvert et al,	James Sullivan,
Conrad Blue,	John Bates,
Thomas Jones,	John Myers,
James Rice,	Geo. Mullen,
Laug,	Saml. Hines,
Edward Buckley,	Wm. C. Cravenon et al,
Martin Myers,	John Whiter.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Important Action of the Board of Managers—A Farm to be Purchased.—The Resolutions Passed.

PITTSBURGH, June 27, 1872.

At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of "The Pennsylvania Reform School" held on the 25th inst., the following report of the committee on the removal of the buildings of the Institution to a *farm site*," with the resolutions annexed, were unanimously adopted.

PENNA. REFORM SCHOOL, June 25, 1872

To the Board of Managers of the Penna. Reform School,

GENTLEMEN.—The committee on the change of location and selection of a farm for our new buildings would report:

That, after frequent interchange of opinion upon this subject, your committee assumes, that our Board unanimously desire to have this change accomplished as soon as the same can be wisely and judiciously effected. In regard to the mode of conducting our reformatory, we recommend the construction of a series of buildings, upon what is known as the "family plan;" each of these designed to accommodate from 50 to 60 inmates. These family buildings, however, to be so arranged that access will be easily had from each one to a common central kitchen, Dining-room, wash and ironing house, the inmates of each building to be arranged and classified upon principles such as prevail in our first class public schools, to be promoted to a higher class for good conduct, and liable to be remanded to a lower one for insubordination.

We also recommend that the high wall bolts and bars which surround our present main building, be dispensed with in the new one; and that we shall fairly test Wichern's paradox. "The strongest wall is no wall." We desire that our superintendent and officers may have an opportunity to fully test this new philosophy, that juvenile offenders may be restrained and reformed, by the exercise of a uniform discipline controled by christian love. If, as is possible, the majority of our Board have not that faith which can remove mountains; then a range of rooms can be constructed, to which new committments shall go for a few days, and old offenders may be retained in case of bad conduct.

This voluntary system has been in vogue in Germany, some 30 years, and for about half that period has been in operation in the United States.

The Ohio Reform School, near Lancaster, has steadily adhered to it, and has recently demolished the lock-up originally constructed by those having only bad faith in that system.

The committee visited Lancaster, and carefully noted its workings and had full interchange of opinions with its Superintendent, Dr. Howe.

He has the fullest faith in the system, of which his school in his country, is the best exponent.

We also visited the Massachusetts State Reform School at Westboro, nominally on this family plan. Its managers however show their want of faith by retaining two-thirds of their inmates within walls, bolts and bars.

Your committee have had their attention called to some twenty farms, ranging in size from 150 to 643 acres. A few of these have been visited but no selection has been made.

In fact before any selection is finally made we recommend, either the publication of this report or that some formal notice be given through the public press, inviting owners of farms to send in proposals to sell.

Originally, the committee supposed that a number of convicts that are found in the Ohio Reform School.

The committee cannot intelligently tell how much land we require until we know in what manner our children are expected to be employed; certainly 5, perhaps ten times per acre the amount of labor is required to make market gardening and small fruits productive, that would be necessary in orchards, stock-raising or wool-growing. Had we said 500 acres, and the soil adapted to that variety of culture we would occupy the ground as follows, viz.:

Twelve family buildings, with the roads, walks, play and ornamental grounds	50 Acres.
Woodland reserved	50 "
Apples and peaches 4acs, 50 acres	100 "
Strawberries, cherries, pears and grapes, each 25 acres	100 "
Meadows, pasturage and occasional grain crops	100 "
Vegetables and spring crops	100 "
Total	500 "

If, however, we have only half this amount then, as at Deer Island, those crops requiring little labor would have to be omitted, and nearly all our labor expended on vegetables and small fruits.

These are the general views of the committee. To give expression to these we propose some resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the sense of the Board is that the Committee, as soon as possible, should complete their arrangements for transferring the Pennsylvania Reform School to a farm.

2. *Resolved*, That we approve the general plan of separate family buildings for the inmates, with arrangements for a common cooking and dining house, with such modifications as may hereafter be ordered.

3. *Resolved*, That the committee forthwith advertise public inviting proposals for a farm of not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred acres, to be located on, or near, some railroad as near Pittsburgh as land can be secured at a fair price.

4. *Resolved*, That contracts made by the committee shall not be binding until approved by the Board, at a quarterly meeting, or at a special meeting, called on ten days' notice, to the entire Board, specifying that the subject will come before that meeting for ratification or rejection.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. BIGHAM, Chairman.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Before Alderman Strain two informations are made by Ann Gofray against Mrs. Dugnal, one for surety of the peace, and another for disorderly conduct.

Charles McMullen is charged by S. Hodgetts with obtaining board to the amount of $29.25 under false pretenses, by representing that he owned a farm in Ohio and had money in a bank in this city. These representations, the deponent alleges, were found to be false. Alderman Strain issued a warrant.

John Nick made an information yesterday before Alderman Taylor against John Russer and Mrs. Russer his wife. The deponent alleges that he went to Russer's house to receive pay for some work he had done for them, when the defendants seized him and pitched him out of the house. Warrant issued.

Jno. Morrison made an information against Edward Conroy, charging him with surety of the peace. It is alleged that Conroy with an open knife in his hand pursued the prosecutor, and the deponents, and made threats to injure it. Alderman Taylor issued a waarant.

Patrick Maloy yesterday made an information against John Somers before Mayor Blackmore, charging the latter with aggravated assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

Joseph Hern, the young man who stole the pocket-book from the "stranger" drug clerk, was yesterday held for court by Mayor Blackmore on a charge of robbery from the person.

Joseph Wilkinson, Wilson Drumming and Robert Hobbs were yesterday charged with stealing $37 from the person of Henry Gethardt in the Twelfth ward. The Mayor issued warrants for all three.

The Mayor yesterday morning disposed of thirty common cases at the morning hearing.

John Brown was yesterday sent to the workhouse for thirty days by Mayor Blackmore for disorderly conduct.

A vagrant named Wilson H. Earle was yesterday sent to the workhouse for ninety days by the Mayor.

John Smithy on Wednesday night voluntarily undertook to chastise a man named Patrick Kanan, and in the course of the chastisement injured Kanan very seriously. Officer Trimble seeing the trouble arrested Smithy, and the Mayor yesterday, in default of a fine of $50, committed the prisoner to jail for thirty days.

Patrick Maloy was yesterday held in bail for court by the Mayor on a charge of committing an aggravated assault and battery on John Simmons.

Kate and Annie Smith, sisters, were both fined $25 yesterday by the Mayor for raising a bonfire of the house of Mrs. Murray, on Caldwell street. Both paid the fine.

John McDonough, who committed an assault on the mother of officer Mackrell, was fined $25 for his brutal conduct by the Mayor.

Nic Hoffman was arrested last evening on a warrant issued by Mayor Callow, on a charge of larceny. Wm. Lightner alleges that Hoffman came into his house on Butler street, Pittsburgh, and stole fifty dollars.

Before Alderman Strain, John McDonnogh made an information against Officer Mackeral, charging him with assault and battery in beating him with a mace. Warrant issued.

Musical Examination.

Yesterday afternoon the friends of the pupils of the Forbes Public School, assembled in their rather limited hall to witness the examination and entertainment in music. Prof. Eaton, the principal, presided, and at two o'clock the performances under the leadership of their efficient instructor, Prof. W. H. Slack, opened with a song from the assembled boys and girls numbering fully 200. The examination, consisting of questions from Mr. Slack, were all so well answered, that a thorough knowledge of the elements of music was truly evinced. Songs were excellently rendered by the pupils from the various rooms, beginning with the miniature ladies and gentlemen of No. 3 and continuing through the higher rooms.

Complimentary and highly entertaining remarks were made by Messrs. Van Note, Herr, Sands, Nicholson and Morrow. Bouquets and flowers were in abundance, and Master Wm. Berkowitz, in a terse little speech, presented Miss McCreary, the young lady who voluntarily aids the school each week by her musical accomplishments, with a fine floral gift as a token of the appreciation of his school-mates. The report of the Principal showed an attendance during the year of 533 boys and 550 girls; total 1,083; average attendance 304 boys; 317 girls; total 621.

All Buyers Should Attend

The advantage of the sale of Wm. Fleming & Co.'s flash goods in the wholesale warehouse, No. 139 Wood street.

OUR COLORED CITIZENS.

Meeting of Allegheny County Central Committee—Resolutions—Mass Meeting of the Colored Citizens of the County Called, to Assemble Next Tuesday Evening, July 2nd in Basement of Franklin Street School House.

The Allegheny County Central Committee met in Allegheny City, Tuesday evening. After the transaction of business relating to the recent celebration, Messrs. Neale, Arnot and Terry, as Committee on Resolutions, presented an outline of the leading thoughts to be embodied therein. After some discussion the committee was instructed to publish them. They are as follows:

First.—The County Central Committee in behalf of their constituents, the colored voters, extends the warmest congratulations to that portion of their fellow-citizens who would not be swayed by the specious argument of those who sought to turn them aside from the performance of a sacred duty, viz: devoting a day to the commemoration of our emancipation and enfranchisement.

The blessings brought to our race as the result of the recent terrible war of the rebellion, cost too much blood and treasure,—desolated too many homes,—caused too much grief at every hearth-stone among the loyal people, white and colored of this great country, for us to pause and quibble about the proper day for a celebration of those great events; the boon of freedom and manhood of which we were the recipients and with which we are now invested ought to cause every true son and daughter of our race, to make every day in the year a day of jubilee; sounding each day "The loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea, for Jehovah has triumphed, his people are free." Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That as no National day has as yet been selected by the colored people, through their representatives, upon which to commemorate these two great events in our history which emancipated and made us citizens, we recognize the right of the people to select any day, upon which they can with unanimity determine, and set it apart as a day of thanksgiving and joyful festivities.

2d. That the Republican party deserves and absolutely has, the unshaken confidence of the colored people everywhere in the United States. We place our utmost trust in it; because it has always done more than it promised. It promised that no more slave territory should be added to the vast domain of the Union. It redeemed its promise, and in addition, decreed that no foot of slave should walk upon that portion of God's earth, which had been reserved for the propagation of the accursed institution of slavery. It promised that the chains of the slaves should be broken. It has redeemed its promise and more, for we are not only freemen, but citizens. It has now given us the great warrior and statesman, Ulysses S. Grant and the Liberty loving Henry Wilson (God bless them) to be the standard bearers of the banner of Liberty, and let our united votes—our 900,000 ballots, help to bear them into the exalted seats of President and Vice President of the States, next November.

3d. That Captain Grafton Bowie and all the officers and soldiers of the Avery Guards deserve the warmest thanks of the citizens for their noble and soldiery bearing on the day of celebration, and in their behalf, we extend them the best wishes of the people and are earnest in that their Company may increase in number and efficiency. In behalf also of those who have determined that "Our day of Freedom" shall be celebrated every year, at a time when the people can get out of our smoke begrimed cities into the groves which were "God's first temples." We return our grateful thanks to the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, *Evening Chronicle*, *Morning Mail*, *Daily Commercial*, *Post*, *Evening Leader*, and German Press, for favorable notices of our proceedings and other acts of kindness.

4th. That the County Central Committee will gladly welcome into its ranks all City Executive Committees, Workingmen's Clubs and Committees from the rural districts, having for their objects the formations of Clubs whose design is to bring out a full vote of our people next October and November. The United Constitution for clubs will be ready in a few days, and the committee asks that our voters form at once and get ready to vote for our candidates, National, State and county; standing by and voting faithfully for every candidate nominated by the regular Republican party.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A mass meeting of the colored voters of Allegheny county will convene in Franklin Street School-house next Tuesday evening, July 2nd. The Central Committee will present important reports, and ten minute speeches will be made by several gentlemen. The famous Quartette Glee Club will be present and sing some fine pieces. The ladies are invited to be present.

T. J. LOUDIN, Chairman.
S. A. NEALE, Sec'y Central Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Crops—Protection of the County—Interesting Statistics.

MARION, OHIO, June 26, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A word from this locality may be interesting to your readers among the hills, as our county is low and almost as level as a floor; a railroad track could almost be laid across the county without grading. Well I was raised in Columbiana county, but have lived here twenty years and know how the localities compare.

Our wheat crop will be a half a crop this season, and corn not as good as is common here on account of the ravages of cut worms. I have never known them as bad before; our farmers even last week were replanting after them, and late as it is, if we have a favorable season and a warm fall this late planting will mature and a good crop be harvested. Corn and grass are staple commodities of our county. Oats promise a good crop. Potatoes are being greatly injured by the Colorado bug, a most destructive pest to the potato and a great curse to the country they appear in.

Grasshoppers too are passing over our county in places, and doing much damage, but after all we shall have plenty and to spare. Our county is adapted to stock raising, perhaps not excelled in Ohio, and I think cheese making might be carried on here successfully; yet we have no establishment of the kind. Thousands of thousands of pounds of western reserve cheese are bought and consumed in our country annually; Why not make the cheese here? Wool buying has not been active yet, buyers are cautious; 60 and 62c per lb. is the top paid thus far. Corn 55 cents and farmers have a good deal on hand, but want 60 cents. Oats 30c, was 36c last week. Hogs are lean only $3 per 100lb now, our country is overrun with hogs.

Fruits: so far as we shall have, appearances, a moderate crop of apples, pears too, peaches none, and but a light supply of all other fruits.

Health is good here; among the hills the people suppose we are sick all the time, and have ague. Some seasons we have the ague here, but for the past two years scarce any, or indeed any other sickness.

Well as to Politics.—Marion county is Democratic 500, but they are loth to swallow Greeley, and I don't think they will, many of them. And I don't think there are twenty Republicans in the county that will vote for him, and if Greeley is endorsed at Baltimore I shall not be surprised if Grant carries this county in November. Republicans here are Grant men. We hope Pennsylvania will be all right, and that she will go for Grant we have no doubt.

Pennsylvanians moving westward would do well to stop and look at our lands, they are cheap compared with your lands.

Uniontown, Pa.

[From our special Correspondent.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., June 27, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We have just been favored with a gentle rain, which will do much towards forwarding grass and grain of all kinds. There has been a report going the rounds that a murder was committed Saturday evening, on the railroad, about four miles from this place. I have been unable to obtain the names of the parties, one of whom was hit on the head with a stone. He is recovering from the effects of the blow.

On Monday evening there was a cow killed on the railroad track within two hundred yards of the depot. She belonged to a poor widow, who, a few years since, presented to the world a triplet of children, all of whom are living and healthy. We hardly expect our railroad to thrive until there is a double track. Hardly a day passes without an accident of some kind, but the passengers generally escape injury.

Sheriff Isaac Messimore has been confined to his room with something like the fever, but is slowly recovering now.

For nearly a week past there have been attempts made to enter houses in various parts of town by a party or parties unknown. There are four or five hard looking cases loafing around, and suspicion points to them. In your city they would be sent to the Workhouse on general account, and the same should be done here.

S. T.

The Coal Supply.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALDWIN TOWNSHIP, June 26, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please publish this article for the people of Cincinnati and Louisville for their papers to publish. I see by your paper the Cincinnatians and Louisvillians are afraid of a coal famine. I offer to make a contract from now for three years or ten years to deliver to Cincinnati, coal at 12 cts. per bushel, half cash and the other half 4 months paper, from the day of delivery, at their floats in barges; Louisville to be 13 cents per bushel delivery to their floats in barges, one-half cash, the other 4 months paper, from day of delivery; the best Pittsburgh coal from pool No. 1, 2 and 3, from one to three hundred thousand bushels every month in the year, they to receive three months supply in advance, and put it in the yard for surplus, in case of drouth or ice. In case this three months supply should be used up, I will be responsible for all losses by paying the advance of cost of coal or deliver coal myself by cars.

My address is T. W. Briggs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Goods are all Marked Down

To the very lowest prices at which they can be sold without positive loss, before the introduction of the one price system at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s extensive hat and cap establishment, No. 139 Wood street.

Grant and Wilson is the ticket which will sweep the State and the Union, while Urling, Follansbee & Co. will continue to supply both victors and vanquished with the neatest cloth ing, at the most reasonable prices and on the shortest order, at their establishment Southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

The Largest and Finest Stock,

The lowest prices, and the one price rule are the inducements offered to buyers at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s hat and cap house, No. 139 Wood street.

No More Smokey Chimneys.

The Lothair Ventilator and chimney top is guaranteed to cure all smoking chimneys, call and see it at Laeock, Hawthorn & Co., No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny city, Allegheny County. T&F

BREVITIES.

THE gas lighters of the rural wards commence lighting up about 5 P. M.

A NEW CEMETERY is talked of in Allegheny, to be located on the Brighton pike just above Wood's run.

THE colored voters of Allegheny county will give a good account of themselves at the coming elections.

PROF. NEALE is doing more and working harder for the Republican ticket than any man in the county.

THE Harmony Club gave a grand pic-nic at Friendship Grove yesterday and enjoyed a harmonious and pleasant time.

FOUR boys were taken before Mayor Callow Yesterday and fined $5 and costs each for swimming in the Allegheny river.

REINHART ROTH, who was charged with abduction, was before Mayor Callow last evening for a hearing and the case discharged.

THE Allegheny Committee on fire engines have decided to purchase a lot on Kerr street, Ninth ward, upon which to erect the new engine house.

A BRAKEMAN on the Pennsylvania Railroad had his leg badly crushed yesterday at East Liberty, while moving cars, though no bones were broken.

AN immense casting, weighing eight tons, which was made at the Atlas Works was yesterday moved to the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works in Allegheny.

THREE more cars are to be placed upon the Western avenue line of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway. The time will be reduced to five minutes.

JOHN PARISH, who was arrested some weeks since for a railroad robbery, has broken jail, at Paris, Illinois, and the Chief of Police has been notified to look out for him.

THE Mayor yesterday suppressed the store on St. Clair street which gives silver coin prizes to the drawers of photographs bearing prizes. His Honor concludes that this business is really nothing but a "lottery" game.

THE Mayor has positively forbidden the use of fire-crackers and other combustibles in our streets on the fourth of July. The ordinance relating to this matter and a proclamation from the Mayor will be published shortly.

BIBLE CLASS this (Friday) evening at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., to be taught by J. H. Baldwin, Superintendent of the Third Presbyterian Church S. school. Lesson same as that of the uniform service. S. school teachers especially invited.

THE grand jury yesterday visited the work house and to-day will inspect the county farm. On Saturday a presentment will be made to Court as to the condition of these institutions. It is said that the grand jury will recommend the re-election of Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

A CONDUCTOR on the Pittsburgh and Allegheny passenger railway, was robbed the other evening at his boarding house on Washington avenue, of fifteen dollars and five dollars worth of tickets. He made an information against L. S. Huch, his room-mate, charging him with the larceny.

UNDER a late ordinance passed, the police succeeding in arresting a Billy Goat running at large yesterday, and have him stabled at Patterson's stables, Diamond alley. We can't say whether he will be fined two-ninety and costs at this morning's hearing or not. It will depend on what he can be sold for.

AN old man, named Kane, was instantly killed on Tuesday afternoon, at Steubenville, by passenger train No. 3, east bound, on the Pan Handle railroad. The deceased was endeavoring to drive a cow over the track at the time the accident occurred. The remains were taken to his residence near where the accident occurred.

THE complaints of our citizens are numerous that the Black Maria is more ornamental than useful. The old style of dragging drunken men and women through the streets to the lock-up still prevails. Probably the horses after the usual evening drive by some of the city officials are too tired to do the work & the tax-payers bought them for. Who can tell?

THE week's exercises of the Western University which thus far have proved most creditable to the faculty and students, will close this day with the Alumni dinner in University Hall at 3 P. M. and the annual commencement in the Third Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock P. M. The trustees of the institution will meet at the University at 7 o'clock P. M. to march in procession with the faculty and graduating class to the church.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.

Meeting of States Commissioners at Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday (Thursday) says:

The Commissioners appointed by the Governors of the States bordering on the Ohio river, to consider questions relating to its improvement, met at the Board of Trade Rooms, Wednesday afternoon.

Present—Ex-Governor Moorhead and General Thomas Powers, of Pennsylvania; O. P. Cobb, Esq., Captain James H. Meekin and General Laz. Noble, of Indiana; Hons. V. B. Horton, Robert Martin, Benj. Eggleston and Thos. Sherlock, Esq., of Ohio.

The commission was constituted in accordance with the following resolution, passed at the late River Convention held in this city:

Resolved, That it is absolutely necessary that there be a permanent body whose special duty it shall be to attend to the improvement of the Ohio River; therefore,

Resolved, That the Governors of the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee be requested to appoint each a committee of five members, who jointly shall be a committee who shall look after the improvement of the Ohio River and its navigable branches, and adopt such measures as they may deem necessary to accomplish the object.

Resolved, That a committee of three members from each State here represented be appointed by this convention to see that the foregoing resolution be complied with; and also to request the respective State Legislatures to appropriate such sums of money as will be necessary to pay the expenses of their respective committees.

Upon motion of the Hon. Benjamin Eggleston, Ex-Governor Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, was chosen temporary chairman, with Captain J. B. Sautmyer as Secretary.

Following this, the members present offered their credentials, which were received and filed. The roll of membership was then called as follows:

From Indiana—O. F. Cobb, Esq., Captain Charles H. Meekin, General Laz. Noble, Hon. Charles Mason, Esq., and August Hamelle, Esq.

From Ohio—Hons. V. B. Horton, Robert Martin, Benjamin Eggleston, Thomas Sherlock, and John G. Beebles, Esqrs.

From Pennsylvania—Hon. James K. Moorhead, John H. Kern, Joseph Walker, Edmund Blanchard, Esqs., and Gen. Thomas J. Powers.

From West Virginia—Capt. John McClure, Thomas Sweeney, W. T. Poole, J. S. King, Esq. and Dr. John P. Hall.

The roll was answered to their names, when the commission proceeded to the transaction of its business.

The minutes of the proceedings observed at the convention called to consider the subject of improving the river, and which met at College Hall in this city; in the latter part of February last, were then read by the Secretary.

Col. William E. Merrill, of the corps of engineers intrusted with the work, was present, and made a verbal statement of what had been accomplished during the present season.

General Noble moved that when the commission adjourn it adjourn to meet on the 18th of September for permanent organization, and that the Governors of the several States be invited to be interested, and the Commissioners by them appointed, and request them to be present.

The commission adjourned to meet Thursday evening at 9 o'clock in the office of Thomas Sherlock, in the Enterprise Insurance Building.

Birmingham Letter List, June 27th.

Avery J W	Hamilton R U	McDonald Susan
Alpin John	Hartford Frank	Mc Allister Jas
Alpin Michael	Hoffman F W	McNulty Jas
Wallace H	Healy M	Nickels Annie
Bernin Sallie C	Hoover Wm G	Onarra Francis
Burleigh c	Hughey W C	Perkins Thos
Brown Ross	Hall 2	Paymire Chas
Baldwin Geo C	Johnston Jas	Pedley James
Baker John	Johnson John	Pritchard R
Burchfield M	Jackson W S	Plummer N H
Beck Annie Miss	Jenkins David	Reese David
Bowen W T	Jamison Lloyd	Ryan Dan
Brown Sadie	Irwin W H	Rubrecht Ben
Charles Jabez	Irwin W K	Reese D
Chesters B	Jones Jenny	Sellers Geo
Chambers Bros	Jones K C	Shuring Geo
Call Frederick	Kennedy G B	Shook John
Carey Wm	Keller John	Sweeney E
Chase J W	Kelly Terrence	Stephenson J C
Davis Annie	Logan John A	Springer D M
Dyer J J	Lloyd Malgrett	Sankey John
Duff Robt	Lutes Edward	Speed Wm
Davis W H	Lowe C W	Stroud J R
Duignal Cattie	Mollen Owen	Stange Mary
Devlin Luke	Miller Mrs Bell	Taylor S
Douglas W	Morgan Rob	Taylor David
Evans Zack	Mines Moses	Wooster E
Fergus John	Malone Ruth	Ward John
Funk J F	Michow J R	Williams Wm
Grim Philip	Moore Robt	Williams W F
Grover R	Murphy P	Wilkinson & Moore
Gelsinger W	McIntosh Mrs	Young Samuel
Goldthorp H	McDonald Chas	Zeek Mathew
Hooker J Z	McKee Robt	

CHAS. HOERR, P. M.

The Latest Styles in Hats

Can be obtained at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s one price house, No. 139 Wood street.

Beautiful Lawn Seats and PARK SETTEES, $6 50 to $7 50 each. Address LIVINGSTON & CO., 253 Washington ave., Allegheny City. WMF

Every Style of Hat

Now in fashion can be obtained at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s one price house, No. 139 Wood street.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

Summer Hats

Of every description. Large and fine assortment at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

"Commencement" Themes.

The commencement season is upon us, and in connection with it the New York *Times* makes a most sensible suggestion. "Would there be any such box," asks that paper, "or any real grievance, if young gentleman in their teens, or just out of them, were made to feel that they were not quite equal to the public discussion of such themes as 'Public Opinion,' 'The Progress of International Law,' 'Science and Religion,' 'The work of the Nineteenth Century,' and the like? On the contrary, would there not be some gain if such a modest doubt of their own powers were bred in them?" The mind of the youthful student, unembarrassed as it is by the great drawback of practical life and bursting as it is with college honors, is not competent to an appreciation of this suggestion; but five years after graduating, that period having been spent in a more or less earnest struggle in behalf of bread and butter, its owner will be certain to see its value. The graduate dwarfs within that time, so far as he can judge himself; but he is a wiser man and by far a more valuable one.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

THE Moorhead furnace is well along, and in a few weeks will be completed.

The Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company are adding six puddling furnaces to their facilities.

THE Western Tool Works are making two large and powerful lathes for Totten & Co.'s roll found.

JAS. PARK, Jr., has retired, for a time, from the Black Diamond Steel Works, and is off on a trip for health and observation.

AMONG the heavy machinery now being added to the tools of the Hartupee machine shop is a lathe which will swing a 30-foot wheel and carry a shaft 42 feet long.

OUR iron men are agreed in the conclusion that the present activity in trade will continue up and into next year. They have not a single symptom to the contrary.

THERE are many small improvements going on, in all the mills, which are of the most substantial and useful character, indicating that a continuance of a good business is most generally anticipated.

THE Ormsby Iron Works, Wharton Bros. & Co., are completing additions to their mills mentioned in this paper some time since, and they are about to put them into operation. These additions consist of a new engine, a ten-inch roll train, and several puddling furnaces.

ON Saturday night last Mr. John H. Clemens, Superintendent at the mills of Dilworth, Porter & Co., was presented by the employees with an elegant fowling piece, valued at $150, with a supply of ammunition, for a day's sporting. It was worthily bestowed and is well appreciated.

IT has been determined to build two more rolling mills at an early day, within a few miles of the city. Pittsburgh men and Pittsburgh capital supply the vital force. Additional blast furnaces are also talked of by men who are earnest and do not fail to accomplish what they propose.

THE new mill of McKnight & Co., is completed and running to its full capacity. It is regarded as one of the finest mills to be found, with all modern improvements. They have adopted the system of special engines for each department, and have the transmission of power to the roll trains and for other purposes.

THE custom of paying on Monday, instead of Saturday, is being seriously considered by many of Pittsburgh's leading manufacturers, the purpose being to give the workmen a whole week instead of a Saturday night and Sunday to spend their wages. They see no reason why the system should not have a good moral effect.

OIL CITY is to have a water works, at a cost of less than $100,000. J. & W. C. Negown, New Brighton, are to build the engine and boiler house, stack and reservoir, for $21,962. William Smith, Pittsburgh, for furnishing connecting and laying all pipes, including submerged main in river and creek, castings, stop-valves, fire hydrants, &c., at various prices, aggregating $67,270. W. H. Cluley, Pittsburgh, for constructing and erecting two pumping engines, $4,200. The work is to be completed by December 1st next. We ought to add, for the credit of Pittsburgh, that her manufacturing establishments were awarded this contract against the competition of all the leading water works construction companies in the country.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

ENGLAND drank 56,000 tons of tea last year.

THEY are nearly through harvesting wheat in Virginia.

THE State debt of Arkansas is a fraction over $11,000,000.

AMERICAN cheese is in universal use throughout England.

THE Germans are still emigrating at the rate of 300 weekly.

THIRTY-ONE million dollars are invested in the wine culture of California.

THE iron ore supply of Missouri for the present year is estimated at 600,000 tons.